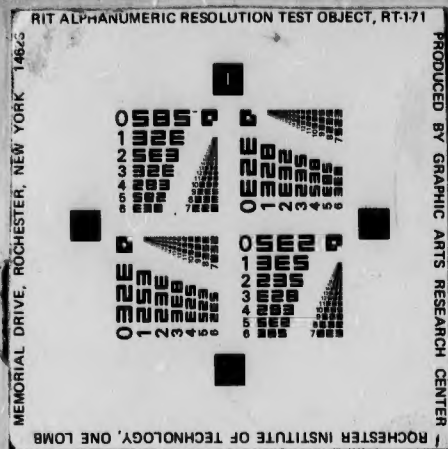


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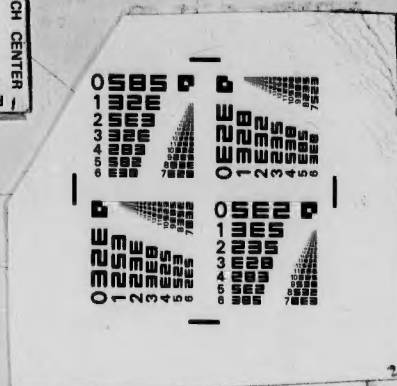
To view and work with the documents in the fully interactive Indigenous Digital Archive, see <http://native-docs.org>. The Indigenous Digital Archive launches Fall 2017, thanks to an **IMLS** National Leadership Grant and the Knight Foundation. The IDA is a project of the **Museum of Indian Arts and Culture**, Santa Fe, in collaboration with the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center and the New Mexico State Library Tribal Libraries Program.

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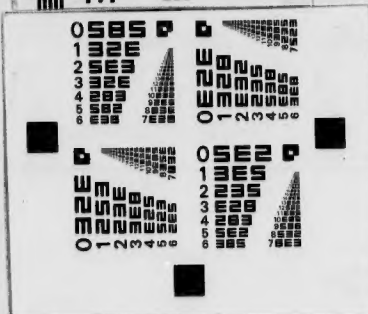
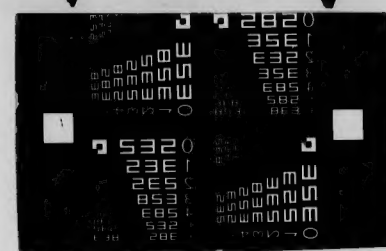
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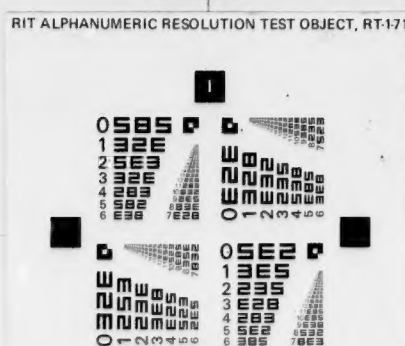


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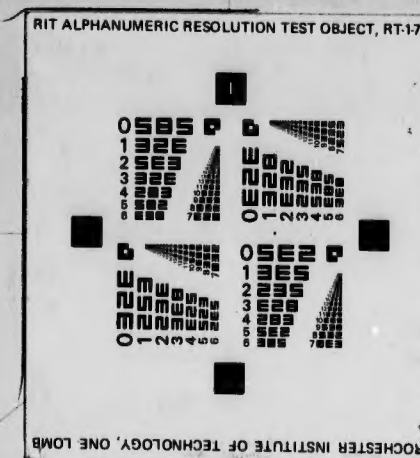
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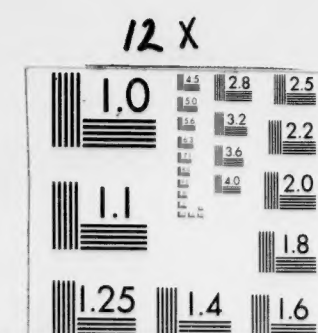
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# **NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS**

Microfilm Publication M1011

**SUPERINTENDENTS' ANNUAL NARRATIVE  
AND STATISTICAL REPORTS FROM FIELD  
JURISDICTIONS OF THE BUREAU OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1907-1938**

Roll 1

Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports  
From the  
Central Classified Files, 1907-9



**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON: 1975



## INTRODUCTION

On the 174 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the annual narrative reports, 1910-38, and the annual statistical reports, 1920-35, submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (officially the Office of Indian Affairs before 1947). These reports were prepared by superintendents of the Bureau's field jurisdictions and maintained by the Bureau in segregated files. Also included are annual narrative and statistical reports that were filed in the Bureau's central classified files during the period 1907-9.

In 1910 the narrative and statistical data were submitted as one report. Beginning in 1911, however, the annual reports consisted of two separate parts, narrative and statistical, that were filed separately by the Statistics Section of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For the purposes of this microfilm publication, the reports have been consolidated. The file of statistical reports (not including the 1907-9 statistical reports in the central classified files) begins with 1920 because those for the years 1911-19 inclusive were destroyed with congressional authorization in 1932. The narrative report was not required after 1934, but certain jurisdictions, fewer in number each year, continued to submit them voluntarily. Most of the statistical reports submitted after 1935, along with selected sections of narrative reports, constitute another series of records of the Statistics Section. These records, due to their fragmentary nature, have not been included in this publication.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, which was established within the War Department on March 11, 1824, and transferred in 1849 to the newly created Department of the Interior, administers the business of the U.S. Government relating to the American Indian. During the 19th century the Bureau had two principal types of field installations: superintendencies and agencies. Superintendents had general responsibility for Indian affairs in a geographical area, usually a territory but sometimes a larger area. Agents were directly responsible for the affairs of one or more tribes and usually lived in the tribal areas. In 1879 the first nonreservation Indian boarding school was established at Carlisle, Pa., and other schools were established elsewhere. In 1893 an act (27 Stat. 614) authorized the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to assign the duties of Indian agent to school superintendents. This action was needed to eliminate political patronage because superintendents were now under Civil Service regulations whereas Indian agents remained political appointees. All agents were gradually replaced by superintendents who were not necessarily in charge of any school.

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

From 1837 to 1906 the annual reports of the superintendents, agents, and officers in charge of schools, agencies, or other field jurisdictions of the Bureau were printed as an appendix to the annual report of the Commissioner. Publication of the annual reports of the agents and superintendents as part of the *Annual Report* of the Commissioner was discontinued in 1907 at the insistence of the Department of the Interior. Arrangements were made to have the reports printed (but not published) by students in pamphlet form at various Indian schools where printing was taught. A number of complete sets of the annual reports for 1907, 1908, and possibly 1909 were made up and distributed within the service. There are no copies of these printed reports in the National Archives of the United States, but some typed copies of narrative and statistical reports for 1907, statistical reports for 1908, and a set of narrative reports for Indian Territory, 1908-9, are included in the correspondence files of the Bureau. They are reproduced on roll 1 of this microfilm publication.

In 1909 a Statistics Section was established in the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Indian Office. Thereafter, all annual reports of the field jurisdictions were made in accordance with directions prepared by the Statistics Section, which was responsible for compiling the data submitted. The Statistics Section also processed census rolls, reports of births and deaths, health reports, and other kinds of reports and statistical data, and it was responsible for compiling information for the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*.

Each year circulars were sent to agents and superintendents giving instructions for preparing the annual reports. The annual narrative reports, 1910-38, document the operations and accomplishments at the agencies, schools, hospitals, and other field jurisdictions. Some narrative reports may include, in addition to the superintendent's report, separate reports by the agency physician, field matron, or supervisor of farmers. Many superintendents provided detailed historical sketches of their jurisdictions. A few ambitious superintendents took time to illustrate with drawings and poetry the activities and lifestyle of Indians in their jurisdictions. Photographs, maps, school publications, and news clippings or pages from newspapers were sometimes submitted with the reports and are filmed in this publication. The reports relate to law and order, health, land ownership, population, industries, forestry, allotments, land sales, and other subjects.

The superintendents' annual statistical reports, 1920-35, were prepared on forms enclosed with the circulars of instructions to ensure uniformity. As the years passed the forms became more elaborate and the instructions more exacting. The reports contain separate sections on population, school enrollment showing tribal affiliation, health, agriculture, irrigation, and livestock. In 1933 the forms were revised slightly to

provide statistical information on population and vital statistics, law and order, individual Indian income, land tenure, and other matters.

Also reproduced with the reports are some transmittal letters, draft notes, and other correspondence. Interfiled are some notations and correction slips, 1920-21, originally filed as a separate series of records. Included for fiscal year 1928 are weekly census reports and monthly medical reports that in other years were usually filed among the records of the Health Division. Sometimes either the words "Inapplicable to this agency" or "Not applicable" were typed on the report forms, or the forms were left blank except for the name of the reservation and jurisdiction typed in the heading.

For the most part, the reports for the period 1907-9 that are reproduced on roll 1 of this microfilm publication are arranged chronologically and by type of report, thereunder alphabetically by the name of agency or other jurisdiction. No attempt has been made to interfile the narrative and statistical reports. The reports for Indian Territory (Five Civilized Tribes) are arranged chronologically, but their format does not permit an alphabetical arrangement by jurisdiction. The reports for 1910-38 are arranged alphabetically by name of agency or other jurisdiction and thereunder by year. For the period 1920 to 1935 the narrative and statistical reports for each jurisdiction are interfiled. The arrangement of the sections of individual statistical reports varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and sometimes from year to year within a jurisdiction. Although the sections are numbered, the arrangement usually does not follow the numerical sequence. In some cases all sections within a report relating to a single tribe under a particular jurisdiction are grouped together; in other instances similarly numbered sections are grouped together regardless of the tribe involved.

The term "jurisdiction" as used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs refers to an administrative field unit whether it is an individual agency, school, hospital, or reservation composed of several agencies. The size of a jurisdiction varied greatly; some administered the affairs of several small tribes, while others had charge of a single tribe. Some tribes that were divided into widely scattered bands came under several different jurisdictions simultaneously. Smaller jurisdictions sometimes were consolidated into larger ones, and agencies and schools frequently were transferred from one jurisdiction to another. Not all Indian schools were separate jurisdictions; usually only nonreservation schools were recognized as independent jurisdictions. A jurisdiction identified as a school may have functioned also as an agency because school superintendents, as noted previously, often had agency duties assigned to them.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

The appendix provides a guide to frequent jurisdictional changes and other pertinent facts mentioned in the reports. It also shows the time period covered by the reports for each jurisdiction. As indicated in the appendix, some reports are missing. Letters often were filed stating that reports were not received from the superintendents.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication and other series of records mentioned in this introduction are a part of the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75. Another major series of the Statistics Section consists of Indian census rolls and supplements that contain vital statistics about American Indians. They have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, *Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940*.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication were arranged for filming by Samella T. Anderson, who also wrote the introduction.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

APPENDIX

LIST OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF FIELD JURISDICTIONAL  
AGENCIES SHOWING PERTINENT FACTS AND  
DATES COVERED BY THE NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL REPORTS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Albuquerque School (N. Mex.)	1910-35	1920-35
Armstrong Academy (Okla.) Destroyed by fire, Jan. 20, 1920. Book transferred to <i>Tuskahoma Female Academy</i>	1907, 1912-20	1908, 1920
Bay Mills School (Mich.) Discontinued June 30, 1916	1910-15	1908
Bena School (Minn.) Transferred to <i>Leech Lake</i> , Mar. 1, 1911	1910	None
Bishop School (Calif.) Name changed from <i>Inde- pendence School</i> , Nov. 1, 1911. Transferred to <i>Walker River</i> , July 1, 1926	1912-26	1920-26
Bismarck School (N. Dak.) Transferred to <i>Standing Rock</i> , Jan. 18, 1918. Became independent again, July 23, 1918. Transferred finally to <i>Standing Rock</i> , June 30, 1937	1910-17, 1919-35 (missing 1922, 1925, 1928, 1929)	1908, 1920-35
Blackfeet (Mont.)	1907, 1910-35 (missing 1913-15, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1930, 1931)	1908, 1920-35 (missing 1923)
Bloomfield Seminary (Okla.) Name changed to <i>Carter Seminary</i> in 1930	1912-29 (missing 1916)	1920-30
Cahuilla School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Soboba</i> , July 1, 1911	1910	1908
Camp McDowell School (Ariz.) Name changed to <i>Salt River</i> , Apr. 1, 1913	1910-12	1908

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Campo School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Mission</i> , Nov. 16, 1920	1910-20	1920
Camp Verde School (Ariz.) Transferred to <i>Phoenix School</i> , Jan. 16, 1927, and to <i>Truxton Canon</i> , Sept. 1, 1937	1910-27	1908, 1920-27
Canton Insane Asylum (S. Dak.)	1910-33 (missing 1919, 1930)	1920-33
Cantonment School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe</i> , July 1, 1927	1907, 1910-27	1907, 1908, 1920-27
Capitan Grande School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Volcan</i> , July 1, 1911	1910, 1911	None
Carlisle School (Pa.) Discontinued Sept. 1, 1918	1907, 1910-17	None
Carson School (Nev.)	1910-34 (missing 1933)	1920-35
Carter (Wis.) Transferred to <i>Laona</i> , 1916	1912-14	None
Carter Seminary (Wis.) Name changed to <i>Bloomfield</i> in 1930	1930-33	1931-34
Cass Lake School (Minn.) Transferred to <i>Leesh Lake</i> , Dec. 1, 1918	1910-18	1908
Charles H. Burke School (N. Mex.) Taken over from the War Dept., June 8, 1925. Transferred to <i>Navajo</i> , July 1, 1935	1926-34	1928, 1930-35
Cherokee Orphan Training School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Sequoyah</i> , Nov. 1, 1924	1912-24	1920-24

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Cherokee School (N.C.)	1910-34	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Cheyenne and Arapahoe (Okla.) Former <i>Seeger Agency</i> closed Mar. 31, 1927, and attached to <i>Cheyenne</i> and <i>Arapahoe</i> , Oct. 20, 1927	1907, 1910-35	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Cheyenne River (S. Dak.)	1910-35 (missing 1924-27, 1933, 1934)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Chilocco School (Okla.)	1907, 1910-37	1920-35
Chippewa, Lake Superior (see Mackinac)	None	None
Choctaw (Miss.) Established in 1918	1920-35 (missing 1930; none submitted 1924-26)	1920-35 (missing 1925)
Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital (Okla.) Established July 1, 1917. Transferred to Five Civilized Tribes, July 1, 1938	1920-35 (missing 1922-28, 1931-33)	1920-35 (missing 1924, 1926, 1928)
Cibicu (Ariz.) See also <i>Fort</i> <i>Apache</i>	1907	None
Claremore Hospital (Okla.) Opened Aug. 4, 1930	1931, 1932	1931-35
Coeur d'Alène (Idaho)	1910-34 (missing 1921-25)	1907, 1908, 1920-35 (missing 1923)
Collins Institute (Okla.) Discontinued in 1917	1912-17	None
Colorado River (Ariz.)	1907, 1910-37 (missing 1936)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Colville (Wash.)	1910-38 (missing 1921, 1937)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Consolidated Chippewa (Minn.) Established July 1, 1922	1925-35	1923-35
Consolidated Ute (Colo.) Established in 1922	1923-35	1923-35
Crow (Mont.)	1910-35	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Crow Creek (S. Dak.)	1910-35	1907, 1908, 1920-35

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Cushman School (Wash.) Transferred to <i>Taholah</i> and to <i>Tulalip</i> in 1920	1910-20	1920
Devils Lake (N. Dak.) See also <i>Fort Totten</i>	None	1907, 1908
Digger (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Reno</i> , July 30, 1921, and to <i>Sacramento</i> in 1924	1910-21	1907, 1908, 1920, 1921
Eastern Navajo (N. Mex.) From <i>Pueblo Bonito</i> , Jan. 1, 1927. Trans- ferred to <i>Navajo</i> , July 1, 1935	1927-35	1927-35
Euchee School (Okla.)	1912-32 (missing 1921, 1922, 1926, 1928)	1920-35 (missing 1926)
Eufaula School (Okla.) Established in 1892. Taken over by the Government in 1910. In 1906 students were transferred to <i>Nuyaka</i> <i>Boarding School</i>	1912-36	1920-35
Fallon School (Nev.) Established in 1908. Transferred to <i>Walker</i> <i>River</i> , Mar. 31, 1925	1910-24	1920-24
Five Civilized Tribes (Okla.)	1908-38	1920-34
Flandreau School (S. Dak.)	1910-33	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Flathead (Mont.)	1910-31 (missing 1921, 1923, 1924)	1907, 1908, 1920-35 (missing 1933)
Fond du Lac (Minn.) Transferred to <i>Red</i> <i>Lake</i> , July 1, 1920	1910-19	1920, 1921
Fort Apache (Ariz.)	1907, 1910-38 (missing 1937)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Fort Belknap (Mont.)	1910-35 (missing 1925, 1927, 1928, 1933, 1934)	1907, 1908, 1920-35 (missing 1923)
Fort Berthold (N. Dak.)	1910-38	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Fort Bidwell School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Sacramento</i> , Mar. 1, 1931	1910-31	1907, 1908, 1920-30



# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Fort Hall (Idaho)	1910-37 (missing 1926)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium (Idaho) Separated from <i>Fort Lapwai</i> , July 1, 1912. Combined with <i>Fort Lapwai</i> , June 22, 1916. Separated July 1, 1931. Transferred to <i>Coeur d' Alène</i> , July 1, 1936	1913-15, 1933	1932-35
Fort Lapwai School (Idaho) Transferred to <i>Coeur d'Alène</i> , July 1, 1933	1910-32 (missing 1921, 1922, 1925)	1920-33
Fort Lewis (Colo.) See also <i>Southern Ute</i>	None	1907, 1908
Fort McDermitt School (Nev.) Transferred to <i>Reno</i> , Aug. 27, 1921	1910-21	1920, 1921
Fort Mojave (Ariz.) Transferred to <i>Colorado River</i> , Sept. 1, 1931	1907, 1910-31 (missing 1916, 1921, 1926)	1907, 1908, 1920-31
Fort Peck (Mont.)	1910-34 (missing 1924, 1925) 1910	1907, 1908, 1920-35 (missing 1925) 1907, 1908
Fort Shaw School (Mont.) Discontinued June 30, 1910		
Fort Sill (Okla.) See also <i>Kiowa</i>	1907	None
Fort Totten School (N. Dak.)	1910-38 (missing 1921, 1923)	1920-35
Fort Wingate Voca- tional High School (N. Mex.) Known as <i>Charles H. Burke School</i> before 1936	None	None
Fort Yuma (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Colorado River</i> , Aug. 1, 1935	1910-34	1908, 1920-35

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Genoa School (Nebr.) Discontinued June 1, 1934. Previously known as <i>Grant</i> <i>Institute</i>	1910-32 (missing 1921-26, 1928)	1907, 1908, 1920-34
Goshute (Utah) Established Mar. 14, 1916. Transferred to <i>Kaibab</i> , Feb. 25, 1924	1917-23	1920-23
Grand Junction School (Colo.) Discontinued July 30, 1911	1910	None
Grand Portage School (Minn.) Separated from <i>La</i> <i>Pointe</i> , July 6, 1911. Transferred to <i>Lac du Flambeau</i> , Oct. 1, 1919	1912-19	None
Grand Rapids (Wis.) Separated from <i>Tomah</i> , Jan. 1, 1916. Trans- ferred to <i>Laona</i> , Aug. 10, 1917. Became separate jurisdiction, Apr. 17, 1918. Trans- ferred to <i>Tomah</i> , May 1, 1927	1916-26 (missing 1918)	1920-26
Grand Ronde (Oreg.) See also <i>Siletz</i> and <i>Salem</i>	1907	1907, 1908
Green Bay (Wis.) See also <i>Keshena</i>	None	1907, 1908
Greenville School (Calif.)	1910-23	1907, 1908, 1920-23
Haskell Institute (Kans.)	1910-36	1920-35 (missing 1925, 1926)
Havasupai School (Ariz.) Transferred to <i>Truxton Canon</i> , July 1, 1933	1907, 1910-33 (missing 1925, 1926, 1929)	1907, 1908, 1920-33
Hayward School (Wis.) Transferred to <i>Lac du Flambeau</i> , July 1, 1933	1910-33 (missing 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927, 1932)	1908, 1920-33

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Hoopa Valley School (Calif.)	1910-37 (missing 1921, 1922, 1928, 1929, 1936)	1907, 1908, 1920-35 (missing 1928)
Hope School (S. Dak.) Name changed from <i>Springfield School</i> , Jan. 1, 1919. Dis- continued June 1920. Reopened July 1921. Abolished June 30, 1923	1919-23 (missing 1921)	1920-23 (missing 1921)
Hopi (Ariz.) Name changed from <i>Moqui</i> , July 1, 1923	1924-36 (missing 1933-35)	1924-35
Independence School (Calif.) Name changed to <i>Bishop Day School</i> , Nov. 1, 1911	1910, 1911	None
Indian Training School (S. Dak.) See also <i>Springfield School</i>	None	1907, 1908
Jicarilla School (N. Mex.)	1910-35	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Jones Male Academy (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Five Civilized Tribes</i> , July 1, 1934	1912-32 (missing 1926)	1920-35
Kaibab School (Ariz.) Temporarily under <i>Shiwits</i> , Aug. 14, 1916, to Jan. 24, 1917. Transferred to <i>Paiute</i> , July 1, 1927	1910-27	1920-27
Kaw School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Ponca</i> , Nov. 1, 1913, and to <i>Pawnee</i> , July 1, 1919	1907, 1910-12	1907, 1908
Kayenta Sanatorium (Ariz.) Established in 1929. Transferred to <i>Navajo</i> , July 1, 1935	1930-36	1930-35

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Keshena (Wis.)	1910-33	1920-35
Kickapoo School (Kans.)	1910-20	1907, 1908, 1920
Transferred to <i>Potawatomi</i> , Jan. 1, 1921		
Kiowa (Okla.)	1907, 1910-35 (missing 1913, 1914)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Klamath (Oreg.)	1907, 1910-36 (missing 1925, 1931, 1933)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Lac du Flambeau (Wis.)	1910-32	1908, 1920-35
Transferred to <i>Great Lakes</i> , Feb. 1, 1936		
Laguna Sanatorium (N. Mex.)	1926-33	1927-33 (missing 1928)
Separated from <i>Southern Pueblo</i> in 1924. Discontinued June 30, 1933		
La Jolla School (Calif.)	1910, 1911	None
Transferred to <i>Pala</i> in 1911		
Laona (Wis.)	1916-27 (missing 1926)	1920-27
Separated from <i>Carter</i> in 1916. Consolidated with <i>Lac du Flambeau</i> , May 16, 1927		
La Pointe (Wis.)	1910-27	1907, 1908, 1920-27
Transferred to <i>Lac du Flambeau</i> , July 1, 1927		
Leech Lake (Minn.)	1910-22	1907, 1908, 1920-22
Transferred to <i>Consolidated Chippewa</i> , July 1, 1922		
Leupp (Ariz.)	1910-32 (missing 1922, 1923, 1925, 1928, 1929)	1920-35
Transferred to <i>Navajo</i> , July 1, 1935		
Liquor Traffic, Sup- pression of (Colo.)	1910-20 (missing 1911, 1914)	None
Lovelocks School (Nev.)	1910-12	None
Transferred to <i>Fallon</i> , July 1, 1912		
Lower Brulé (S. Dak.)	1910-25	1907, 1908, 1920-25
Transferred to <i>Crow Creek</i> , Aug. 1, 1924		



NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Mackinac (Mich.) Transferred to <i>Lac du Flambeau</i> , July 1, 1927	1910-20 (missing 1912)	1920-27
Malki (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Soboba</i> , Feb. 26, 1920	1910-19	None
Martinez School (Calif.) Consolidated with <i>Malki</i> , Oct. 1912	1910-12	1908
Mekuskey Academy (Okla.) Abolished Dec. 31, 1931	1912-30 (missing 1925, 1926)	1920-30 (missing 1926)
Menominee Mills (Wis.) Separated from <i>Keshena</i> , July 1, 1927	1931	1930-35 (missing 1933)
Mesa Grande School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Volcan</i> , July 1, 1911	1910	1908
Mescalero (N. Mex.)	1910-35 (missing 1921, 1923, 1933)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Mission (Calif.) Created Nov. 16, 1920, by consolida- tion of <i>Campo School</i> , <i>Pala School</i> , and <i>Soboba School</i> jurisdic- tions. Divided into <i>Northern Mission</i> and <i>Southern Mission</i> , Nov. 25, 1921. Con- solidated again Apr. 21, 1922	1921-38 (missing 1923, 1925, 1928, 1930-33)	1922-35 (missing 1924)
Moapa River School (Nev.) Transferred to <i>Kaibab</i> , Jan. 1, 1927	1910-26 (missing 1922)	1907, 1908, 1920-26
Moqui (Ariz.) Renamed <i>Hopi</i> <i>Agency</i> , July 1, 1923	1907, 1910-23	1907, 1908, 1920-23

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Morris Industrial School (Minn.) Discontinued July 1, 1909. Transferred to State of Minnesota as an agricultural school	None	1907, 1908
Mount Pleasant School (Mich.) Abolished July 1, 1934	1910-32 (missing 1928)	1908, 1920-33 (missing 1928)
Muckleshoot (Wash.) See also <i>Tulalip</i> and <i>Cushman</i>	None	1908
Navajo (N. Mex.) Renamed <i>Southern Navajo Agency</i> , Jan. 1, 1927. Consolidated with <i>Northern Navajo</i> , July 1, 1935, to be known again as <i>Navajo Agency</i>	1907, 1910-26, 1936 (missing 1917, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1925)	1907, 1908, 1920-26
Navajo Extension Agency (Ariz.)	1907	1907, 1908
Navajo Springs School (Colo.) Established in 1910. Renamed <i>Ute Mountain</i> , Apr. 1, 1915	1910-14	None
Neah Bay School (Wash.) Transferred to <i>Taholah</i> , July 1, 1933	1910-33 (missing 1925)	1907, 1908, 1920-33
Nett Lake School (Minn.) Transferred to <i>Fond du Lac</i> , Apr. 1, 1919	1910-18	1908, 1921
Nevada School (Nev.) Transferred to <i>Reno</i> , July 1, 1921	1910-20	1907, 1908, 1920, 1922
New York (N.Y.)	1910-34 (missing 1933)	1908, 1920-34
Nez Percé (Idaho) See also <i>Fort Lapwai</i> and <i>Coeur d'Alène</i>	None	1907, 1908
Northern Navajo (N. Mex., Ariz., Utah) Known as <i>San Juan School</i> before Jan. 1, 1927. Consolidated with <i>Southern Navajo</i> , July 1, 1935, to form the <i>Navajo Agency</i>	1927-32, 1934	1927-35

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<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Northern Pueblo School (N. Mex.) Known before Oct. 18, 1919, as <i>Pueblo Day Schools</i> . Transferred to <i>Santa Fe</i> , Oct. 1, 1930	1920-30 (missing 1921, 1923, 1925, 1929)	1920-30 (missing 1923)
Nuyaka School (Okla.) Abolished June 30, 1922	1912-22	1920-22
Oakland Subagency (Okla.) For the <i>Oto</i> and <i>Ponca</i> tribes	None	1907, 1908
Omaha School (Nebr.) Transferred to <i>Winnebago Agency</i> , Apr. 1, 1923	1911-24	1907, 1908, 1920-24
Oneida School (Wis.) Transferred to <i>Keshena</i> , July 1, 1919, and to <i>Tomah</i> , May 1, 1934	1910-19	1907, 1908
Osage (Okla.)	1907, 1910-38	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Otoe School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Pawnee</i> , July 1, 1919	1907, 1910-19	1907, 1908
Paiute (Nev., Ariz., Utah) Known before July 1, 1927, as <i>Kaibab Agency</i> . Discontinued June 30, 1939, with its duties distributed among <i>Carson, Western Shoshoni,</i> and <i>Uintah and Ouray</i> <i>Agencies</i>	1928-37	1927-35
Pala School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Pechanga</i> , Aug. 14, 1913, and then made independent in Apr. 1914. Consolidated with other juris- dictions, Oct. 13, 1920, to form <i>Mission</i> <i>Agency</i>	1910-20	1907, 1908, 1920
Panguitch School (Utah) See <i>Kaibab</i> and <i>Shivwite</i>	None	1907, 1908

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<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Pawnee (Okla.)	1907, 1910-31, 1935 Report for Pawnee-Ponca Hospital (missing 1911, 1912)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Pechanga School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Pala</i> , Sept. 16, 1914	1910-13	None
Phoenix Sanatorium (Ariz.) Separated from <i>Phoenix School</i> , July 1, 1931, under which earlier reports are sometimes found as separate sections. Once known as <i>East Farm Sanatorium</i>	1929, 1931-38	1929, 1932-35
Phoenix School (Ariz.)	1907, 1910-35 (missing 1931-33)	1920-35
Pierre School (S. Dak.)	1910-35 (missing 1931)	1920-35
Pima (Ariz.)	1907, 1910-34 (missing 1917-21, 1933)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Pine Ridge (S. Dak.)	1910-35 (missing 1933)	1907, 1908, 1920-34
Pipestone School (Minn.)	1910-37	1920-35
Ponca School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Pawnee Agency</i> , July 1, 1919. Became independent, July 1, 1921. Trans- ferred to <i>Pawnee Agency</i> , July 1, 1927	1907, 1910-19, 1922-27	1907, 1908, 1921-27
Potawatomi (Kans.) Transferred to <i>Kickapoo</i> , July 1, 1919. Became in- dependent, Jan. 1, 1921. Transferred to <i>Haskell Institute</i> , Apr. 1, 1927. Became independent, Jan. 1935	1910-19, 1921-28, 1935	1907, 1908, 1921-27

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Potrero School (Calif.) See also <i>Mission</i>	None	1908
Pueblo Bonito School (N. Mex.) Name changed to <i>Eastern Navajo</i> , Jan. 1, 1927	1910-26	1920-26
Pueblo Day Schools (N. Mex.) Divided Oct. 18, 1919, into <i>Northern</i> <i>Pueblo</i> and <i>Southern</i> <i>Pueblo</i> jurisdictions	1911-19 (missing 1918)	None
Puyallup Consolidated (Wash.) See also <i>Tulalip</i>	None	1907, 1908
Pyramid Lake Sanatorium (Nev.) Separated from <i>Carson</i> , July 1, 1930. Trans- ferred back to <i>Carson</i> , Aug. 31, 1933	1931-33	1930-34
Quapaw (Okla.) Known as <i>Seneca</i> <i>School</i> before Oct. 13, 1920	1921-38 (missing 1923, 1936)	1907, 1908, 1923-35
Rapid City School and Sanatorium (S. Dak.) Transferred to <i>Pine</i> <i>Ridge</i> , July 1, 1934	1910-32 (missing 1921)	1920-34
Red Cliff School (Wis.) Opened in 1912. Transferred to <i>La</i> <i>Pointe</i> , July 1, 1922	1912-22	1920-22
Red Lake (Minn.)	1911-38 (missing 1921, 1931, 1937)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Red Moon School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Seger</i> , May 16, 1917	1910-16	None
Reno (Nev.) Transferred to <i>Carson</i> , Apr. 1, 1925	1913-24 (missing 1921)	1920-24
Rice Station School (Ariz.) Transferred to <i>San</i> <i>Carlos</i> , Apr. 1, 1919	1907, 1910-18	1907, 1908

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Rincon School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Pala</i> , July 1, 1911	1910, 1911	None
Rocky Boy (Mont.) Separated from <i>Fort Belknap</i> , July 1, 1917	1918-32, 1934	1920-35
Rosebud (S. Dak.)	1910-35 (missing 1926, 1934)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Roseburg (Oreg.) Discontinued May 13, 1918, and duties were divided among <i>Warm Springs</i> , <i>Siletz</i> , and <i>Greenville</i> jurisdictions	1910-17	None
Round Valley School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Sacramento</i> , Mar. 1, 1924	1910-23	1907, 1908, 1920-23
Sac and Fox Agency See <i>Sac and Fox</i> <i>Sanatorium</i>	None	None
Sac and Fox Sanatorium (Iowa) Known as <i>Sac and Fox</i> <i>Agency</i> until 1913	1910-35	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Sac and Fox School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Shawnee Agency</i> , July 1, 1919	1907, 1910-19	1907
Sacramento (Calif.) Created Oct. 1, 1923, by consolida- tion of <i>Round Valley</i> , <i>Greenville</i> , <i>Tule</i> <i>River</i> , and part of <i>Reno</i> jurisdictions	1926-37 (missing 1927-29, 1931-34)	1924-35
Salem School (Oreg.) Name changed to <i>Chemewa</i> , July 1, 1939	1907, 1910-36 (missing 1922, 1925)	1908, 1920-35
Salt River (Ariz.) Known as <i>Camp McDowell</i> until Apr. 1, 1913. Transferred to <i>Phoenix</i> <i>School</i> , July 1, 1927, and to <i>Pima</i> , Feb. 1, 1934	1913-27 (missing 1924)	1920-27

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
San Carlos (Ariz.)	1907, 1910-35 (missing 1918, 1922, 1923, 1932- 34)	1907, 1908, 1910-35
San Jacinto (Calif.) See also <i>Soboba</i>	None	1907
San Juan School (N. Mex.) Name changed to <i>Northern Navajo</i> <i>Agency</i> , Jan. 1, 1927	1910-26	1907, 1908, 1920-26
Santa Fe School (N. Mex.) Transferred to <i>United</i> <i>Pueblos</i> , Aug. 1, 1935	1910-26	1920-35
Santa Ysabel (Calif.) See also <i>Mesa Grande</i> and <i>Volcan</i>	None	1907
Santee School (Nebr.) Transferred to <i>Yankton</i> , Sept. 10, 1917	1910-17	1907, 1908
San Xavier Sanatorium (Ariz.) Built in 1932 and occupied in May 1933	1935, 1936	1933-35
San Xavier School (Ariz.) Name changed to <i>Sells Agency</i> , Jan. 1, 1919	1910-18	None
Scattered Bands of Utah Transferred to <i>Goshute</i> in 1916 or 1917	1913-16 (missing 1914)	None
Seger School (Okla.) Closed Mar. 31, 1927, and attached to <i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe</i> as a substation	1907, 1910-26 (missing 1925)	1907, 1908, 1920-27
Sells (Ariz.) Known as <i>San Xavier</i> before Jan. 1, 1919	1919-35 (missing 1928, 1929, 1933, 1934)	1920-35
Seminoles of Florida Apparently established as a jurisdiction in Mar. 1913	1913-35 (missing 1916)	1920-35 (missing 1925)



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<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Seneca School (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Quapaw Agency</i> in Jan. 1922	1910-21	1920-22
Sequoyah Orphan Training School (Okla.) Known as <i>Cherokee Orphan Training School</i> before Oct. 1, 1924	1925-33	1926-35
Shawnee (Okla.)	1907, 1910-38 (missing 1921, 1922, 1925)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Sherman Institute (Calif.)	1910-36	1908, 1920-35
Shivwits School (Utah) Transferred to <i>Kaibab</i> , July 1, 1922	1910-22	1920-22
Shoshoni (Wyo.) Name changed to <i>Wind River Agency</i> , Sept. 1, 1937	1910-35 (missing 1924, 1928)	1907, 1908, 1921-35
Siletz School (Oreg.) Transferred to <i>Salem</i> , Sept. 4, 1925	1907, 1910-25	1907, 1908, 1920-25
Sisseton (S. Dak. and N. Dak.)	1910-38 (missing 1933)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Soboba School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Mission</i> , Nov. 16, 1920	1910-20	1908, 1920
Southern Navajo (Ariz. and N. Mex.) Known as <i>Navajo</i> before Jan. 1, 1927. Consolidated July 1, 1935, with <i>Northern Navajo</i> to become known again as <i>Navajo Agency</i>	1930-32	1927-35
Southern Pueblo Day Schools (N. Mex.) Established Oct. 18, 1919, by division of old <i>Pueblo Day Schools</i> jurisdiction. Trans- ferred to <i>United Pueblos</i> , Aug. 1, 1935	1920-30	1920-35

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATION

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Southern Ute (Colo.) Transferred Sept. 1, 1922, to <i>Consolidated Ute</i>	1910-22	1907, 1908, 1920-22
Spokane (Wash.) Separated from <i>Colville</i> , Jan. 28, 1912. Transferred back to <i>Colville</i> , Mar. 31, 1925	1912-24	1920-24
Springfield School (S. Dak.) Name changed to <i>Hope School</i> , Jan. 1, 1919	1910-18	None
Standing Rock (S. Dak. and N. Dak.)	1911-35 (missing 1922)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Tacoma Hospital (Wash.) Separated from <i>Tulalip</i> , July 1, 1927	1930-38	1930-35
Taholah School (Wash.) Established July 9, 1912, and dis- continued same year. Reestablished Sept. 9, 1914	1915-38 (missing 1921)	1920-35
Theodore Roosevelt School (Ariz.) Established Apr. 1, 1923. Transferred to <i>Fort Apache</i> , July 1, 1933	1925-31	1926-33
Tomah School (Wis.)	1910-36 (missing 1933)	1908, 1920-35
Tongue River (Mont.)	1910-35 (missing 1922)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Truxton Canon (Ariz.)	1910-37 (missing 1922-27)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Tulahassee Orphan Boarding School (Okla.) Abolished Aug. 28, 1914	1912-14	None
Tulalip (Wash.)	1910-36 (missing 1921, 1923, 1925)	1907, 1908, 1920-35

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<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Tule River School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Sacramento</i> , July 12, 1923	1910-23	1908, 1920-23
Turtle Mountain (N. Dak.)	1910-34 (missing 1921, 1922, 1924, 1925)	1920-35
Tuskahoma Female Academy (Okla.)	1912-25 (missing 1921, 1922)	1920-25 (missing 1921, 1922)
Uintah and Ouray (Utah)	1910-35 (missing 1923, 1933)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Ukiah Day School (Calif.) See also <i>Round Valley School</i>	None	1908
Umatilla (Oreg.)	1907, 1910-38	1908, 1920-35
Union Agency (Okla.) Abolished Sept. 1, 1914, and its func- tions were trans- ferred to <i>Five Civilized Tribes</i>	1910-14	None
United Pueblos (N. Mex.) Established Aug. 1, 1935, by consolidation of <i>Southern Pueblo</i> and <i>Santa Fe</i> jurisdictions	1937	None
Upper Lake School (Calif.) Transferred to <i>Round Valley</i> , Jan. 1, 1912	1910, 1911	None
U.S. Indian Industrial School (N. Mex.) See also <i>Santa Fe School</i>	None	1907, 1908
U.S. Indian School (Colo.)	None	1908
Ute Mountain (Colo.) Known before Apr. 1, 1915, as <i>Navajo Springs School</i> . Transferred to <i>Con- solidated Ute</i> , Sept. 1, 1922	1915-22	1920-22

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Vermillion Lake School (Minn.) Transferred to <i>Fond du Lac</i> , July 25, 1919	1910-19	1907, 1908
Volcan School (Calif.) Part transferred to <i>Pechanga</i> and part to <i>Soboba</i> , Aug. 14, 1913	1910-13	None
Wahpeton School (N. Dak.)	1910-35 (missing 1930)	1907, 1920-35
Walker River (Nev. and Calif.)	1910-34 (missing 1915, 1922, 1933)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Warm Springs School (Oreg.)	1907, 1910-37	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Western Navajo School (Ariz. and Utah) Transferred to <i>Navajo Agency</i> , July 1, 1935	1910-35 (missing 1920, 1921, 1933, 1934)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Western Shoshoni (Nev. and Idaho)	1910-36 (missing 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1934, 1935)	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy (Okla.) Transferred to <i>Five Civilized Tribes</i> , July 1, 1934	1912-35 (missing 1921, 1922, 1925, 1926)	1920-35 (missing 1925, 1926)
White Earth (Minn.) Transferred to <i>Consolidated Chippewa</i> , June 30, 1922	1910-22	1907, 1908, 1920-22
Wind River (Wyo.) Known before Sept. 1, 1937, as <i>Shoshoni Agency</i>	1938	None
Wingate Vocational High School See <i>Charles H. Burke School</i>	None	None
Winnebago (Nebr.)	1910-31 (missing 1922, 1925, 1928)	1907, 1908, 1920-35

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<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Narrative Reports</u>	<u>Statistical Reports</u>
Winslow Sanatorium (Ariz.) Opened Nov. 1933. Transferred to <i>Navajo Agency</i> , July 1, 1935	1934	1935
Wittenberg School (Wis.) Transferred to <i>Oneida</i> , Oct. 1, 1917	1910-17	1907, 1908
Yakima (Wash.)	1910-38	1907, 1908, 1920-35
Yankton (S. Dak.) Part transferred to <i>Rosebud</i> and part to <i>Winnebago</i> , June 30, 1933	1910-30	1907, 1908, 1920-31
Zuni (N. Mex.) Transferred to <i>United Pueblos</i> , July 1, 1935	1910-35 (missing 1926)	1907, 1908, 1920-35

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3	Armstrong Academy Bay Mills School Bena School Bishop School	1912-20 1910-15 1910 1912-26
4	Bismarck School	1910-35
5	Blackfeet	1910-34
6	Blackfeet Bloomfield Seminary Cahuilla School Camp McDowell School Campo School	1935 1912-30 1910 1910-12 1910-20
7	Camp Verde School Canton Insane Asylum	1910-27 1910-22
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12	Cherokee Orphan Training School Cherokee School	1912-24 1910-28
13	Cherokee School	1928-35
14	Cheyenne and Arapahoe	1910-28
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18	Chilocco School	1910-34
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20	Choctaw (Mississippi)	1920-35
21	Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital Claremore Hospital Coeur d'Alène	1920-35 1931-35 1910-28
22	Coeur d'Alène	1928-35
23	Collins Institute Colorado River	1912-17 1910-29
24	Colorado River	1929-37
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33	Cushman School Digger Eastern Navajo	1910-20 1910-21 1927-30
34	Eastern Navajo Euchee School	1930-35 1912-35
35	Eufaula School	1912-36
36	Fallon School Five Civilized Tribes	1910-24 1910-15
37	Five Civilized Tribes	1916-21
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41	Flandreau School	1910-27
42	Flandreau School Flathead	1928-35 1910-23
43	Flathead Fond du Lac Fort Apache	1924-35 1910-21 1910-19
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77	La Jolla School Laona La Pointe	1910-11 1916-27 1910-22
78	La Pointe Leech Lake	1922-27 1910-22
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80	Liquor Traffic, Suppression of Lovelocks School Lower Brulé	1910-20 1910-12 1910-23
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88	Moapa River School Moqui	1923-26 1910-23
89	Mount Pleasant School Navajo	1910-33 1910-23
90	Navajo  Navajo Springs School Neah Bay School	1923-26, 1936 1910-14 1910-21
91	Neah Bay School	1922-33
92	Nett Lake School  Nevada School New York	1910-18, 1921 1910-22 1910-25
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98	Paiute	1930-35
99	Paiute Pala School	1935-37 1910-20
100	Pawnee	1910-23
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103	Phoenix School	1928-35
104	Pierre School Pima	1910-35 1910-22
105	Pima	1923-35
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120	Sac and Fox Sanatorium	1910-35
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124	Salem School Salt River	1934-36 1913-21
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126	San Carlos San Juan School	1927-35 1910-22
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135	Shawnee Sherman Institute	1932-38 1910-21
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137	Sherman Institute Shivwits School Shoshoni	1934-36 1910-22 1910-22
138	Shoshoni	1923-35
139	Siletz School Sisseton	1910-25 1910-22
140	Sisseton Soboba School	1923-38 1910-20
141	Southern Navajo Southern Pueblo Day Schools	1927-35 1920-27
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144	Springfield School Standing Rock	1910-18 1911-31
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148	Taholah School Theodore Roosevelt School	1934-38 1925-33

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Dates</u>
149	Tomah School	1910-36
150	Tongue River	1910-34
151	Tongue River Truxton Canon	1934-35 1910-31
152	Truxton Canon Tulahassee Orphan Boarding School Tulalip	1932-37 1912-14 1910-13
153	Tulalip	1914-20
154	Tulalip	1920-23
155	Tulalip	1924-33
156	Tulalip Tule River School	1933-36 1910-23
157	Turtle Mountain	1910-35
158	Tuskahoma Female Academy  Uintah and Ouray	1912-20, 1923-25 1910-27
159	Uintah and Ouray Umatilla	1928-35 1910-27
160	Umatilla	1927-38
161	Union Agency United Pueblos Upper Lake School Ute Mountain Vermillion Lake School Volcan School	1910-14 1937 1910-11 1915-22 1910-19 1910-13
162	Wahpeton School Walker River	1910-35 1910-23
163	Walker River	1923-34
164	Walker River Warm Springs School	1934-35 1910-29
165	Warm Springs School	1930-35
166	Warm Springs School Western Navajo School	1936-37 1910-30

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Dates</u>
167	Western Navajo School Western Shoshoni	1930-35 1910-12, 1917-29
168	Western Shoshoni Wheelock Female Orphan Academy	1930-36 1912-30
169	Wheelock Female Orphan Academy White Earth Wind River Winnebago	1930-35 1910-22 1938 1910-20
170	Winnebago Winslow Sanatorium Wittenberg School	1920-35 1934-35 1910-17
171	Yakima	1910-27
172	Yakima Yankton	1928-38 1910-14
173	Yankton	1915-31
174	Zuni	1910-35

"Central Classified File No. 70945-07-031 General Services, Part I," includes 1907 narrative reports for the following jurisdictional agencies:

Cantonment  
 Carlisle  
 Cheyenne and Arapahoe  
 Chilocco  
 Cibicu Day School  
 Colorado River  
 Fort Apache  
 Fort Mojave  
 Fort Sill School  
 Grand Ronde  
 Havasupai  
 Kaw  
 Kiowa

Klamath  
 Moqui  
 Navajo  
 Navajo Extension  
 Osage  
 Otoe  
 Pawnee  
 Phoenix  
 Pima  
 Ponca  
 Rice Station  
 Sac and Fox Agency  
 Salem (Chemewa School)

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

"Central Classified File No. 70945-07-031 General Services, Part II," includes 1907 narrative reports for the following jurisdictional agencies:

Albuquerque  
Blackfeet  
Camp McDowell  
Cantonment  
Cherokee School  
Cheyenne and Arapahoe  
Cheyenne River  
Coeur d'Alène  
Colorado River  
Colville  
Crow Agency  
Crow Creek  
Devils Lake  
Digger  
Flandreau  
Flathead  
Fort Apache  
Fort Belknap  
Fort Berthold  
Fort Bidwell  
Fort Hall  
Fort Lewis  
Fort Mojave  
Fort Peck  
Fort Shaw  
Genoa  
Grand Ronde  
Green Bay  
Greenville  
Havasupai  
Hoopa Valley  
Indian Training School  
Jicarilla  
Kaw Training School  
Kickapoo  
Kiowa Agency  
Klamath  
La Pointe Agency  
Leech Lake Agency  
Lower Brulé Agency  
Mescalero  
Moapa Indian School  
Moqui Agency  
Morris Industrial School  
Navajo Agency  
Navajo Extension Agency  
Neah Bay Agency  
Nevada Agency  
Nez Percé

Oakland Subagency  
Omaha  
Oneida  
Osage  
Otoe  
Pala  
Panguitch School  
Pawnee  
Pima  
Pine Ridge  
Ponca  
Potawatomi  
Puyallup Consolidated  
Quapaw  
Red Lake  
Rice Station  
Rosebud  
Round Valley  
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma  
Sac and Fox School, Iowa  
San Carlos  
San Jacinto  
San Juan  
San Ysabel  
Santee Training School  
Seeger Colony Training School  
Shawnee Training School  
Shoshoni Agency  
Siletz Training School  
Sisseton Agency  
Southern Ute Agency  
Standing Rock  
Tongue River  
Truxton Canon Training School  
Tulalip  
Uintah and Ouray  
U.S. Indian Industrial School  
Vermillion Lake School  
Wahpeton School  
Walker River  
Warm Springs  
Western Navajo School  
Western Shoshoni  
White Earth  
Winnebago Agency  
Wittenberg School  
Yakima  
Yankton  
Zuni

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 1

Target 1

Central Classified Files:  
70945-07-031 General Services, Part I  
Narrative Reports, 1907

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

12

pt. 1

70945-07  
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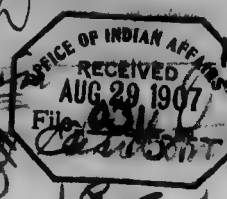
ANNUAL REPORT

1907

indian service



9/17 Trans to M. D.  
Reports concerning *Chickasaw*  
Report *Chickasaw*  
SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT  
*Chickasaw*



Cantonment, Oklahoma, August 16, 1907.

72757

This School and Agency are located on the west bank of the North Canadian river, three miles north, and one and one-half miles west of Canton, on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad.

The number of Indians under this Superintendency is 777.  
~~See statistics accompanying annual report~~

The progress made by these Indians during the past year in agriculture has been marked but slow. Stock raising as yet has not been taken up by these people to any great extent. There are a few Indians who are beginning to make inquiries regarding cows, and asking to purchase them, also hogs. Progress in this branch of agriculture will necessarily be slow. We have very little encouragement from efforts to get Indians to reside on their allotments, except where houses are being built from money derived from the sale of inherited Indian lands. In most cases where houses are built, the Indians immediately occupy the house and make it their home. Outside of these there are very few Indians who reside on their allotments.

**EDUCATION:**

The progress made by these Indians during the past year has been very satisfactory, but slow. They have been very

2

orderly and have supported their Superintendent in most cases that have come up. There has been a strong effort all along the line to teach them citizenship and what citizenship means to them. The greatest drawback to their advancement is their socialistic tendencies. "What belongs to one belongs to all," has been their belief and practice for ages past, and is the one error in their logic that it will take time to eradicate. Some of the young men who try to earn a living and improve their land say there is no use of their working so hard, as their relations who do not work will come and eat up what they raise and they never pay any thing for it. There are some who work for the farmers during harvest and haying time, and earn good wages. During broom corn and cotton picking there are more employed, as the whole family can work together. They take their tent and camp where they work. In most cases the employer gives them part cash and part ration per day for their services and they know how to charge. Last year they were getting as much as \$2.50 per day and three pounds of beef. Owing to the extreme dry weather and shortage of crops in this portion of Oklahoma, the present year their opportunities for work will not be so good as last year. Having had no means to ascertain the exact amount that was earned during the year, I can give only approximate figures. During the harvesting season until corn was gathered, I am satisfied that these Indians earned

~~#3000~~  
to exceed ~~three thousand dollars~~. This money was used for good purposes. They knew the value of it when they got it.

MISSIONARY WORK:

The missionary work, as heretofore, is conducted by four missionaries under the Mennonite Missionary Society. They are indefatigable workers, and I believe are accomplishing much good.

MORALITY:

The general morals of these people I consider fairly good, much better than the average. It is difficult for some of them to realize that they are citizens and subject to the laws of the Territory. There are several who are living together as man and wife that have not been legally married. So far I have not been ~~enabled~~ to get the county courts or Department of Justice to take up the matter of illegal cohabitation. Most of the Indians give as their reason for not wishing to comply with the territorial marriage laws that they do not want to be legally married until they find out whether they are going to be able to get along with their chosen partners. There seems to be no difference between the sexes in regard to this. It is as difficult to get the women to consent to legal marriage as it is the men.

LIQUOR SELLING:

The use of liquor on this Reservation I believe is as

well taken care of under the law as it possibly could be. The County officials have been very zealous in guarding this special line. There have been a few cases--two convictions, the parties now serving time in the federal jail, and three indictments that will be heard at the next term of the Federal Court. We have very little complaint along this line.

The Indians during the past year have repaired and rebuilt ten miles of fence and placed the roads adjacent to the Agency and School in good condition. The coming year we want to grade a new road to Canton and the Mexico and Orient Railroad which will make freighting much easier. I find these Indians good workers when they work for money and they are willing to work; they want to work.

The instructions from your Office regarding the work done by agency mechanics in the way of repairs on wagons and implements is being carried out the present fiscal year. This is rather an innovation to these people and the possible result will be that the agency mechanics will not have so much repairing to do as they have had in the past.

During the past year ten pieces of inherited Indian land have been sold, aggregating 1580 acres, for \$17344.00, an average of \$11 per acre.

The boarding school during the past year did good work.

5  
A. R. --5--

Our attendance was quite irregular on account of an epidemic of sore eyes which commenced early in the school year and lasted until after holidays; then we had an epidemic of something like Cuban itch which at first was thought to be small-pox but the agency physician diagnosed it as Cuban itch, or camp itch. This was the most disagreeable feature of our school year, but we overcame it, and during the latter portion of the year we had in attendance at the school about all the children of school age who were able to attend.

With but a single exception the services of the employees at the Agency and School have been satisfactory, and as a rule excellent service has been rendered. I am glad to say that that one exception will not cause any trouble during the coming year.

*Byron B. White*

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agent.

coming year.

That the one exception will not cause any loss in the life  
of the excellent service has been rendered. I am sure that  
at the Agency and School have been satisfactorily and are

with but a single exception the employees. The exception  
all the children of school who were not of age.

But the one exception is the exception of the school

school year, but we are sure it will be of great benefit

and it is. This was the most successful of the

box but the agency has been of great benefit to the

the first of the year and the first of the year

tested with all other schools and the first of the year

of the year and the first of the year and the first of the year

our service has been of great benefit to the

Cantonment, Okla. Aug. 16, 1905.

Byron E. White,  
Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agent.

Annual Report for Canton-  
ment Agency, Oklahoma.

5  
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*Byron B. White*

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agent.

D.

9/5/07 Trans to Mr. 110

83

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Report concerning Indians in Pennsylvania

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Report of Superintendent of Carlisle School.  
Carlisle, Pa., August 29, 1907.

APR 1 1907

73199

The past year at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School has been marked by uniformly good work and by very satisfactory results in all the several departments. There were but very few changes of employees during the school year, thus securing continuity in the work which is perhaps one of the first essentials to success in a school of this kind.

The highest enrollment during the year was 1034, while the total number of names on the rolls during the year was 1180. The average attendance during the school year was 984. It is proposed to maintain the enrollment at about 1000 during the present year, as in the past, though it is believed that if the highest efficiency is to be attained and thorough training of the individual pupils secured, it would be advisable to keep the enrollment considerably below 1000 rather than above that number. It is further believed that it would be advisable to restrict enrollments of new pupils to those of more mature age who are already quite well advanced in training and education. In partial pursuance of such a policy, the rule has been adopted of enrolling no pupils under fourteen years of age, thus extending the splendid advantages for industrial training which the school affords and for which it is so well equipped, to a larger number of more mature boys and girls. The possibilities of



industrial training for boys under 15 or 16 years of age, and for girls under 13 or 14 years, are necessarily quite limited. Though a large number of applications for enrollment of pupils under 14 years have been denied during the past five or six months, no difficulty is apprehended in securing the required number of pupils over 14 years of age. During the past year many applications for enrollment had to be denied, the school having been filled to its capacity early in the school year--in fact during the fall and winter months all our dormitories were unduly crowded.

The general health of pupils has continued excellent, thus again justifying expression of the belief that it would be difficult to find a more healthful climate than quiet Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, for the average Indian youth from the different sections of the United States. Only three deaths occurred during the year, one from pneumonia and two from tuberculosis. Sanitary conditions have received the closest attention and the pupils have been kept free from all epidemic and contagious diseases.

Our new hospital building is completed and has been recently occupied. Though it is feared the building will not be large enough to meet the requirements of the school at times, it fills a long felt want of the school, not only in its more modern equipment and better adaptation to its purpose in caring for the sick, but because of the added dormitory space secured by converting the old hospital building into a dormitory annex for the large boys.

The new physician's cottage, adjoining the new hospital, is

nearly completed. A new cottage for the florist on the opposite side of the hospital grounds and adjoining the greenhouse, is also being constructed and will be ready for occupancy soon. Plans have also been approved and the materials purchased for a new two-story double cottage in flats designed for use of four employees with families desiring to keep house. These additional quarters have long been needed to properly accommodate employees now living off the grounds because suitable quarters could not be furnished them by the school.

These cottages are being erected entirely by our boys, working under the supervision of and assisted by the instructors in the several trades. Besides, extensive repairs and additions to other buildings have been made during the year, all by student labor. The sash, doors, casings, stairways, &c., required have been made by the boys in our own shops. While thus securing training of the most practical sort for our boys in this construction and repair work, a very considerable saving to the Government has at the same time been effected. It is the constant aim of the management to make the training in the trades and industries more thoroughly practical and to inculcate the habit of doing an honest, conscientious day's work. The practice of ascertaining the industrial needs of each pupil, as determined by his home conditions and probable future occupation and then shaping his industrial training accordingly, is still being pursued as far as practicable and is bearing fruit.

In the academic department the results for the year were very

satisfactory. There were no changes in the corps of teachers during the school year so that the work was continuous and uninterrupted. The practice begun over two years ago of correlating the class room with the industrial work wherever possible has been continued. Nearly all the language work, oral and written, is based on the processes of the shop and farm, and most of the problems for number work are obtained from the same practical sources. Determined effort has been made to adapt all instruction to the peculiar needs and home environment of the Indian children.

The importance of farm training for the large majority of our Indian boys can scarcely be overestimated. Their future livelihood will doubtless be drawn either directly or indirectly from the soil. In recognition of this fact the position of teacher of agriculture has been established, and a course of instruction in agriculture, dairying, gardening and fruit raising has been arranged and will be carried out during the coming school year. It will be the aim to make this course thoroughly practical and to carry the work along with frequent demonstration lessons in connection with our school farms, gardens and dairy. While it is the purpose to make the course especially thorough for the more advanced pupils, and particularly for the upper four classes, it is the purpose to give systematic instruction in agricultural and allied subjects to all the pupils, both boys and girls, in all the grades.

Our outing system, which affords the most practical training

possible for our boys in farm work, care of stock, &c., and for our girls in housekeeping and home management, has continued during the past year as one of the most prominent and valuable features of the school. It has been the aim to more thoroughly systematize the outing work, especially as to the visits and reports of the outing or field agents, and increased attention has been given to the matter of selecting new homes and of dropping old ones deemed for any reason to be undesirable. This system is now on an excellent basis and is productive of much good for our Indian boys and girls.

Our school farms and gardens have yielded good crops. An abundance of vegetables of all kinds, as well as a large quantity of apples and other fruit, were supplied for our pupils' tables. Nearly all the forage and grain for our large dairy herd and other farm and school stock were also produced, thus contributing very materially towards the maintenance of the school, while at the same time affording opportunity for training a considerable number of our boys in farm and garden work. Large quantities of butter and milk from our dairy, and eggs and dressed chickens from our poultry yard, have been supplied for the pupils' tables, while training has been afforded the boys in producing these supplies.

Continued prominence has been given to gymnastic drills and exercises, especially during the winter months, every pupil physically able being required to participate. The good results are apparent in the excellent bearing and general setting up of the pupils, and it is felt that their splendid health is largely attributable to

-6-

these exercises. During the spring and summer months, and so long as the weather permits, outdoor sports, exercises and games of all sorts for the entire student body are encouraged, thus contributing at once to their health, happiness and contentment.


In athletics the past year was a most successful one. Our track team met and made excellent records against teams representing some of the larger colleges. Our baseball team more than held its own, though its schedule included games with several of the largest eastern colleges and universities. In football the season was one of the most successful the school has ever had.

Three literary societies are maintained by the pupils--two by the boys and one by the girls. Great interest is taken by the members in their society work. The meetings which are held every Friday evening during the school year are conducted and officered wholly by the pupils. The programs carried out by them are as a rule highly creditable, and the good accomplished by the cultivation of self confidence in expressing their ideas in public and by broadening their reading and general fund of knowledge is very considerable.

Our band continues to hold its popularity as a prominent organization of the school and has been a source of much pleasure to the school and of profit to the band members. The band is now filling its second season's engagement of two months at the seashore, Long Branch, New Jersey, and it has received many flattering comments

upon its work from the press and public. An orchestra has also been maintained during the past year which has furnished music for our public entertainments and religious services, much to the pleasure and delight of the school. Vocal instruction in connection with the class room work is given to the entire school in classes by the band leader, who is also instructor of music. A limited number of individual pupils are also given lessons on the piano and in instrumental music.

Twenty-three pupils--fifteen boys and eight girls--were graduated from the academic department at the last commencement held the first week in April. Trade certificates were also issued to a large number of boys and girls who had successfully completed one or more of the trade and industrial courses.



Major 11th Cavalry,  
Superintendent.

SRW-Sch.

*9/5/07 Trans to info 10/031*

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
AUG 23 1907  
File 831  
71175

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY

Darlington, Okla., August 20, 1907

I have the honor to submit this, my first report of this agency and the schools under it. I took charge August 1, 1906, relieving Col. Geo. W. H. Stouch, resigned.

**CENSUS.** A census taken June 30, 1907, shows 1276 Indians belonging to this Agency. There are 774 Cheyennes and 502 Arapahoes. Males over 18 years of age, Cheyennes 220; Arapahoes 132. Females over 14 years of age, Cheyennes 283; Arapahoes 161. Children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, Cheyenne 161; Arapahoes 104. Births during the year, Cheyennes 25; Arapahoes 19. Deaths, Cheyennes 25; Arapahoes 21.

**SCHOOLS.** The Arapaho school is located at the agency and the buildings are in a good state of repair except the one which is being used for school and mess dining hall purposes, and I do not consider it profitable to repair it. It should be torn down and replaced by a new school building which should contain an assembly hall and two school rooms. A kitchen and dining room and a cow barn are also needed and the space in the boys' building, now used for pupils' kitchen and dining room, should be turned into a boys' play and sitting room.

The water supply is sufficient but heavily impregnated with minerals, making it unfit for drinking. Drinking water is hauled in a tank from a spring about two miles distant.

The Cheyenne school is located four miles north of the agency and the entire plant is old and badly out of repair. There is an abundance of good water at this school and the location is slightly and healthy.



The matter of consolidation of these schools has been before that office for some time. If such consolidation could be effected the salary list for employees would be very much reduced, the tribal jealousies would be broken down and much other good would result.

The closing exercises at each school consisted in contests in team cutting, harnessing, driving, backing, turning and plowing and in milking, by boys. For girls there were contests in cooking, darning, mending, bed making, room tidying, butter making, etc. The literary exercises were correlative with the industrial. Business men of El Reno cheerfully furnished prizes for these contests.

The matter of Indian children attending white schools, where they live sufficiently near to do so, is being urged, and several will attend such schools during the coming year.

*The Arapaho school had an enrollment of 107, an average attendance of 100 and 15 employees. The Cheyenne school had an enrollment just closed of 124, an average attendance of 114.21 and 15 employees.*

	ARAPAHO.	CHEYENNE.
Enrollment	107	124
Average attendance	100	114.41
Number of employees	15	15

*le* **LEASING.** This is by far the most important business of this agency. At this time there are 908 leases in force. Informal leasing had been permitted to quite an extent and it was found that in many cases the lessee had taken advantage of the Indian's necessity and was not paying the full value of the land. As I could find no authority for such leasing steps were taken to prevent it in future.

I find that many white men will go upon an Indian allotment and use it without any authority other than the permission of the allottee and often without that. Or, after his lease has expired he will continue to use the land without a lease.

I began action against several by petitioning the district court



for removal of such trespassers by injunction. For one reason or another the hearing of these cases has been continued until it looks as though such trespassers would gather the crops and the Indian get nothing for the use of his land. I asked for a restraining order prohibiting the occupant of such land from gathering the crops, but it was denied unless I could show that the defendant was insolvent, which I could not do.

In May I received your circular asking me to recommend such progressive Indians as were capable of leasing their own lands with a view of preparing them for handling their affairs when the trust period will have expired. I sent in upward of one hundred names of Indians to whom I believe it will be a benefit to allow such privilege.

It had also become a custom to give lessees their own time in which to pay in lease money, notwithstanding the fact that such lessees agreed to pay on January 1 and July 1 of each year of the leases. Several suits for delinquent payments, with substantial costs added, have had the effect of bringing in nearly all payments promptly. I was able to make the payment due July 1st on July 29th, with less than \$600 out of \$43,000 unpaid.

It has also been insisted upon that applications for leases be made sufficiently early so that the leases may be written, signed, approved and in the hands of the lessees before the beginning of the term of the leases.

Instead of making all payments to Indians at the agency I have adopted the plan of paying the Indians of each district at the farmer's station of such district. This gives the Indian no excuse for neglecting his home and traveling about the country.

AGRICULTURE. There has been unusual activity among the Indians

9  
this year in the matter of farming. With few exceptions the able-bodied men have planted corn, cotton and vegetables. The season has been fairly good for these and the results will greatly encourage those who tried. Fully a dozen men have raised forty acres and upward of corn and cotton. These crops are best for Indians because seed costs but little and no expensive machinery is needed to raise and harvest them, the Indian and his family being able to plant, care for, harvest and market the products. The green bug destroyed practically all crops of wheat and oats last spring.

In September, 1906, an exhibit of agricultural products by Indians was made at this agency, and prizes offered. The exhibit was small but the prizes were awarded as promised, and another attempt will be made this fall and the prospects for a very satisfactory exhibit are good. It is hoped that these exhibits will develop into something like an old time country fair.

**INTOXICANTS.** I have had but little trouble with drinking among the Indians. The Cheyennes drink but little while the Arapahoes seem to have a strong inclination to drink when they can get the liquor and they have the price. Several prosecutions have been made during the year for violation of the Federal Statutes relating to the sale of liquor to Indians and convictions secured in most cases.

I acknowledge valuable assistance from W.E. Johnson, special officer of the government for suppression of the liquor traffic.

**MESCAL-BEAN.** For many years there has been a law in Oklahoma making it a crime to have in possession any mescal bean or the product of any such bean. Notwithstanding this law the Indians have continued to use the article and no prosecutions have been made until in March of this year, when three Indians were arrested and tried for the offence. The probate court decided against the Indians and they were

sentenced to five days each in jail and to pay a fine of \$25 each. They appealed to the district court and when the case was called it was continued until the Department of Justice should prepare a brief showing that the Territory had a right to pass such a law, and thus the matter stands. The judge expressed a belief that it had no such right. It is hoped that we may have some appropriate Federal legislation on this subject in congress during the coming session.

~~SALES OF INHERITED INDIAN LANDS.~~ The proceeds of sales of inherited Indian lands have assisted the Indians in the purchase of necessary teams and farming implements with which to cultivate their lands. Houses have been built for them, wells dug and equipped, and in some cases cattle and hogs have been purchased with such money. Applications for such purchases are decreasing because the people are becoming supplied with these necessities.

~~PATENTS IN FEE.~~ Under Act of Congress approved May 8, 1906, 17 allottees and heirs to allotments have applied to have the restrictions removed from their lands. Of these 9 have received favorable action, 2 unfavorable action, and 6 are now pending.

It is noticeable that even those who seem perfectly capable of attending to their own business affairs promptly borrow money on their lands as soon as they receive their patents in fee. So far as I know there has been but one exception to this rule here.

Several have applied for their share of the general trust fund in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1907. It would seem that whenever the trust is removed from an allottee's land he should be given his interest in the tribal trust fund and thus cut loose entirely from his tribe and the Government.

CES (H.B.)

refused.

Am. Rep. C. & A. Vega.

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO AGENCY,  
Darlington, Oklahoma,  
August 20, 1907.

Charles E. Shell,  
Supt. & Spec. Disb. Agent.

Submits annual report for  
1907.

Dismissing Agent.  
Superintendent and Chief of  
Police.

I am enclosing a copy of these minutes to the Agent.

An. Rep. C. & A. Agoy.

I am encouraged by the efforts of these Indians to support themselves.

CBS (HJB)

1883.  
Superintendent's report for  
Sub. to Subj. Dis. Agent.  
Charles E. Shier,  
Agent SO. I. 803.  
Washington, D.C.  
CHIEF OF BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

11  
*Charles E. Shier*  
Superintendent and Special  
Disbursing Agent.

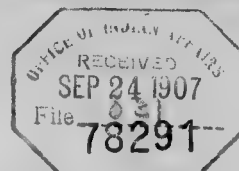
SUBJECT: Annual Report. 188 *Sept 1907* 031 *12*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

*Report of Superintendent* Chilocco Agricultural School,  
Chilocco, Oklahoma, September 19, 1907.

The Honorable  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.



Sir :

I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at  
the Indian Agricultural school at Chilocco, Oklahoma.

In accordance with the policy of the Office we have en-  
deavored to make improvements along agricultural lines. Regular  
classes in agricultural training have been maintained. Class-  
room work has been closely correlated with out-door work. Indi-  
vidual gardens were provided for practically all pupils. Exper-  
imental and breeding plats were conducted with much profit. The  
breeding work included experiments with corn, oats, wheat and  
barley. In connection with breeding, account was taken of the  
use to be made of the crop, its suitability and its adaptability  
to the demands of the market. In the class-room, sales were made,  
and discussions of ways and means were conducted. Plans were  
made of farm houses and lands; notation of crops, drainage, irri-  
gation methods, fertilization, etc., were fully discussed and  
explained.

The breeding of plants for improvement in quality and  
yield, evolution of species, for adaptation, resistance to heat,  
cold, disease and drouth, occupied much of the attention of  
teachers and pupils. Seed of the genuine old-time Indian corn

was obtained from the arid regions of Arizona and New Mexico and planted under various conditions, with a view to increasing the yield by growing larger and more kernels, and of improving the nutrients, without causing it to lose its drouth-resisting qualities.

Much attention was given to problems relating to soil and soil fertility, with a view to giving the student a deeper knowledge into causes of quality, growth and yield than mere culture and fertilization will produce, namely, fundamental studies of such factors as humus, humus formations, biology of the soil, the agency of micro-organism in rendering materials available for the plant's use, etc. Experiments have been made with plant bacteria, inoculation, and with commercial cultures.

Work along the above-mentioned lines is simplified to meet the requirements of immature minds; but we go as far as we can in pursuance of the logical contention that a broad conception of agricultural knowledge broadens the man, encourages original investigation, fits the mind for efficient and economical methods of production and best utilization of time, money and products.

In connection with farming proper, much attention is given to dairying. A herd of 100 cows is maintained. Pupils perform all the work, under an instructor, of feeding, testing, butter-making, cheese-making, production of veal, etc. Interesting and profitable lessons were given during the year in dehorning and in testing the herd for signs of tuberculosis. The dairyman is conducting feeding experiments to test the value of different feeds. He is building up the herd by using Thorough-blood sires only, and his tests are directed to proving the difference

in individuals.

Gardening, another important branch of farming, is given much prominence. The school is fortunate in having among its faculty a man so thoroughly competent as Mr. Wade. He takes his class carefully through the various processes of propagation, giving thorough training in theory and practice as it advances, and ends the season with boys well equipped for actual, practical, profitable gardening.

Horticulture is an interesting study for the Indian child. Our course aims to make clear to his mind knowledge of methods of propagation, care of young stock, planting, care of orchard and fruit. Special study is made of economic birds and insects, the use of sprays and other treatment, and of environmental conditions as effecting growth, frost attraction, setting of fruit in wet and dry seasons, etc.

Poultry-keeping is a department by itself. Each year we raise enough birds - chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks- to supply the school demand.

The sanitary conditions of the school are excellent. Fire protection is poor, but will be excellent when the new water system, now planned, is completed.

The health of students, as always at this school, has been splendid during the year.

Improvements during the year have been confined to repairs to old buildings and installing of new and modern machinery. No new buildings have been erected and few, if any, will be constructed in the future, as Chilocco as she stands is a splendidly



#4 15  
equipped institution.

~~Very respectfully,~~

S. M. Mcowan  
Superintendent.

~~P.M.~~

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OFFICE OF  
Indian Affairs  
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1907

92/6

W. H. H. Benefield  
Citizen, Day School.

Submits Report (1) 17  
affairs at School

9/5 trans E N



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Sir:

*Teacher Tibien Day School*

Cibicu Day School, Arizona,

July 10th, 1907.



I have the honor to herewith to submit this my second annual report of affairs at this school. I am pleased to note that progress both in the school room as well as in the industrial work has been in the year just closed beyond my expectations, considering that when I took charge two years ago, there was not one scholar so far as I knew who could speak or understand a word of English, and now all can speak and understand sufficient to be able to converse with the teacher and house keeper concerning the business connected with the school; and most all can read in their Primers, and several can recite their lessons from memory equal to the average white children of the same age.

#### Industrial work.

A kitchen and lunch room combined has recently been completed which is commendable in its construction. Perches have been built around three sides of the cottage which add to the protection of the building as well as to the comfort of the occupants. Board walks have been built around the cottage and school room where ever they were most needed; A cellar or cave built from scrap lumber left from the building of the lunch room and perches, and a picket fence around the employe's garden, all of which work, except the building of perches and lunch room, was performed by the larger boys under the personal supervision of the teacher. We have again, as was done last year, negotiated with a

*ump*

neighborly Indian for the use of about of one and one half acres of ground for a school garden which has been planted with vegetables of various kinds with seeds saved mostly from last year's crop. In the planting and cultivation of the garden instructions were given in a practical manner to the pupils as well as to the elder Indians. Notwithstanding the work in preparing the ground for planting was greatly retarded for the want of a team of horses, we succeeded by patience and persistent effort in preparing and planting the ground by the skillful use of the hoe and rake.

Training in the sewing room also in laundry work as well as in domestic house work was given the larger girls by the house keeper; but on account of the dull and stupid nature which seems to be characteristic of the Apache girls the work nearly all had to be done by the house keeper or else left undone; *on* still, a sufficient amount of garments were manufactured in the sewing room for the necessary changes for winter and summer usage.

—Needs.

If it is desired by the Department that training should be given the girl pupils at this school in the sewing room, at least two more good sewing machines should be provided; otherwise the work in this Department will necessarily in the future as it has been in the past devolve upon the house keeper alone. *9* A bath room is badly needed; I should think that one of the most essential things needed at an Indian school, either boarding or day, is a modern bath room with the necessary appliances thereto; especially at a day school where the scholars are compelled to go home

-52

*nonp*  
 of nights to the filthy vermin <sup>a</sup> effected brush camps of their parents. I am unable to see why such an important adjunct to a day school plant is neglected. A wind pump and a large tank is needed both for fire protection and to furnish water for the much needed bath room.

Suitable conveyance by all means should be furnished in order that the teacher and his house keeper could occasionally visit the parents of the school children and others and ~~in case~~ or compell if necessary the cleaning up of quarters and by so doing eradicate if possible the vermin (body lice) that so much infect the Cibicou Indians, old and young. With the limited means provided for a conveyance, viz,- authority to hire an Indian pony or ponies to ride or drive, we were able to make a few visits among the patrons of the school, and as a result we are able to discover considerable changes as to cleanliness of dress and manners for the better generally.

*is needed*  
 At least forty acres of ground, if not more, for pasture for a cow and a team of horses, and thus lightening the living expenses of the employees of the school which in connection with the training of Indian children is one of the important things to be taken into consideration in the Indian Service.

Very respectfully,

*W. H. H. Benefield*

Farmer and Teacher.

The Honorable

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

*A copy of this report has been delivered to Superintendent  
 C. to C. and*

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OFFICE OF  
Indian Affairs  
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1907

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*10*

Colorado River Agency.

Arizona.

July 29, 1907.

Enos B. Atkinson,

Supt. & S. D. Agent.

Forwards Annual Report and  
Census for the year ending June  
30th., 1907.

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*9/5/07 Trans. O. M.*

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*Beginning Survey in Arizona*  
Department of the Interior

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

*Report of Capt. in charge, Colorado River Agency*  
Parker, Arizona,

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July 29th., 1907.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of this Agency and School, having taken charge here Nov. 17th., 1903.

This report is for the fiscal year ending June 30th., 1907.

The Mohaves on this reservation have enjoyed a very prosperous year. They have had more money to spend for a living than ever before. The railroad which has been building into this section during the year has furnished them with plenty of work at exceedingly good wages.

These Indians are exceptionally good workers for wages but will not take advantage of their opportunity for any kind of farming or gardening which would return a profit.

My Indians practically built the last 20 miles of the railroad grade to the Colorado River. Those in charge of the work gave the Mohaves first class recommendations as laborers for ability to understand and intelligence to apply to their tasks.

The able bodied of this tribe, not to exceed ninety of them earned more than \$9,000 during the year at work on the railroad grade, at river work, mines and ranch work. <sup>11</sup> These Indians were paid the following sums for their labor by the government.

For Transportation of Supplies,	\$2032.21
For wood,	1875.00
For irregular labor,	1200.00

There were 36 death and 13 births during the year which shows the trend of this tribe. The Great White Plague is the cause for most of the deaths. They claim that they did not have scarcely any consumption among them before the advent of the white man. Then they roamed at will for many miles up and down the river and struck their camp where night overtook them, that they never remained long at any one camping place; but since they have been held by the white man's government to this reservation, which has been many years, their homes have become infected as well as the soil about them and the dread disease is spread broad cast among them.

These Indians will welcome the day when the new policy of the Indian Office, or any policy which promises to give them their original freedom, is applied to them. They would undoubtedly live should all governmental supervision be withdrawn from them. It is ~~my~~ my opinion also that in their original state they would reduce the infection that is now so prevalent among them. The Mohave tribe is fast passing away and it is Tuberculosis that has set the seal upon their earthly existence. Agency Physician Ellis says: "I realize that the most vital thing to these Indians is prevention of further spread of infection of tuberculosis among them, which is the problem before me and those who would seek the remedy for this high mortality."

These Indians lived peaceably and temperately during the year. The saloon located but eight miles from them has not caused any perceptible increase in the drink habit among them. The presence of the saloon however, is a constant menace to their well being.



I sold during the year more than <sup>70</sup> ~~seventy~~ tons of alfalfa hay which was the surplus that was raised on the school farm after the government stock were supplied. Almost \$1400 were received for this hay.

The Indians continue to do a little in the way of raising alfalfa hay. They have about fifteen acres in this crop. They sold some but what is gratifying, their ponies get a share now where formerly they got nothing to eat. I consider this a step in advance. A bountiful crop of melons, pumpkins, corn and beans was raised on the overflow land.

There is something sterling in the character of these Indians but the training necessary to fit them for assimilation with white civilization can not well be given them with the tribal influence about them every day. Pupils of this school who complete the course at home should take additional training in some non-reservation school.

The schoolrooms as well as all industrial departments were successfully operated and the correlation of industrial subjects with the literary was well carried out by two excellent teachers in the schoolrooms. On the whole the year was very successful and pupils made good progress. Good discipline obtained and boys and girls, large and small, were well disposed and seemed pleased with the school.

A band of 26 pieces was organized the last of November by A. W. Moses, Agency Clerk, and thru his excellent leadership, the boys were playing credible music in four months. This proved to be one of the best agents to hold pupils in school, to cause them to be satisfied and to love school, that I have ever seen tried.

The census of the Mohaves on this reservation is as follows:

*females 209, total 482.*  
 Total Males 273, *^* School children 6 to 18, Males 69, *^*  
~~Females 209~~ *^* Females 58  
 Total: 482 *^* Total 127

Largest enrollment during the year, 113.

*run in* Average attendance June, 1907, 112.

~~Very respectfully,~~

*Enos B. Commission*

Superintendent & Special Disbursing Agent.

~~The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.~~

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OFFICE OF  
Indian Affairs  
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1907

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Fort Apache Agency,  
Whiteriver, Arizona,  
July 10, 1907.

C. W. Crouse,  
Supt. & Spe. Disb. Agent.

Annual Report on  
Fort Apache Agency Indians,  
Schools, etc.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Whiteriver, Arizona, July 10, 1907.

Report of Superintendent in Charge of Fort Apache Agency.

The census of the White Mountain Apache tribe of Indians was taken and record made a month ago; this census shows a population as follows, ~~to wit~~: males, 1001; females, 1082; total, 2083.

The scholastic population is as follows: males, 343; females, 298; total, 641.

The average daily school attendance on the reservation is as follows:

(1) Fort Apache Training School (boarding)	153.
--	------

(2) Cibecue Day School	44.
------------------------	-----

(3) Canyon Day School	38.
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Total average daily attendance in school on reservation 235.

Number of Indian children enrolled in reservation schools	244.
Number enrolled and attending nonreservation schools	6.
Number not attending any school	391.
Number, estimated, not physically fit to attend any school boarding school where the children must sleep together in dormitories	200.
Number for whom there is no provision for school training on the reservation,	191.

I do not know of any Indian parent here that would give his voluntary consent to have his child sent to any nonreservation school.

Because of the very late arrival of necessary supplies the Canyon Day school did not begin its work until December 1906.

Good feeling among the teachers and the taught is manifest notwithstanding the camp opposite schools of any

*min* The industrial phase of the training has kept abreast with the literary; and, the most critical and pessimistic must admit that there is evidence of improvement, not only in the schools but among the adult Indians as well.

The Day schools are very much handicapped on account of the roaming disposition of the Indian parent. Before the Canyon Day school buildings were ready for occupancy every parent had taken his child so far away that none could attend the school, and it became necessary to round up these parents with the police force and drive them back to their regular camp homes by their farms and the new school buildings made for the education and training of their children.

For Indians having such nomadic and opposing tendency the boarding school is more fruitful than the day school. No school or church is popular, and that school that requires the least exertion or sacrifice is the one they accept most readily. The best incentive to maintain regular attendance in a day school here is to threaten compulsory attendance in a boarding school. Transfers are made from the Day schools to the Boarding school as a promotion, and also when the pupil becomes habitually truant or incorrigible.

For the boarding school we have good electric light at practically no cost on account of the splendid water power, plenty of water of the best quality and a good sewer for a school of 225 children; and, as this school is centrally located its capacity should be fully two hundred.

The Agency has all the buildings it needs; but the boarding school is greatly in need of an assembly building; this building should be made at the earliest practicable date to increase capacity, promote efficiency and maintain good health.

The girls' building is a fine three-story stone building with

appointment up to date; the employees' building is first class in every way; these buildings have hot and cold water, lavatories, electric light and most things needed to make the home comfortable. Our

new laundry building is sufficiently large for a school of 225 children and it will be ready for the necessary machinery by the beginning of the ensuing term; this building also affords a large well lighted room for the sewing classes.

The present conditions are such that if an assembly building were made, an average daily attendance of 200 children could be easily maintained in this school.

There should be another Day school and it should be located on the East fork of White river near the farmer's buildings and those of the Lutheran Mission.

Such arrangement is feasible, practicable and economical and it would cause the reservation school attendance to be as follows: Fort Apache Training School, 200; three Day schools 120; in all, 320 children instead of 235 as at present, this would leave only 125 without school privileges who are physically fit to attend.

If the Military abandon Fort Apache in the near future, a large Day school could be maintained there at practically no cost for buildings.

There are many springs on the Indians' land and ten streams that are ever-flowing. Good wells of clean water are furnished the day schools, one of which has a large wind-pump.

Water for the Fort Apache school is taken from White river, and it is clear, cold and almost entirely free from impurities of any kind. During the school year the 75000-gallon reservoir is filled twice a week for the school, the employees and the grass and shade trees.

The literary work of the school ~~rooms~~ consists in reading, writing, drawing, conversation, computation and geography to and including what is usually called the sixth grade. The industrial training is the result we obtain for girls in laundering, making and mending

clothing, cooking, baking, serving, and general housework; the boys are trained in farming, herding, dairying, carpentering and painting. The boarding school has raised its own herd and it now has about 75 head of very good cattle. The gardening merits especial commendation on account of the great amount of vegetable food it produces, and the carpentering because of the tangible results. These boys are doing excellent work and their services are sought as carpenters and painters.

During the year the adult Indian has been employed in farming, stock raising, freighting and working on the railroad grade near Globe and San Carlos, also on the Roosevelt storage dam; they have also earned about \$20,000.00 in furnishing wild hay for forage for the War and Interior departments here and for grain forage and wood. While the reservation comprises about two million acres, more than half of it has practically no value for it is not suited to the raising of live stock or for farming purposes for it has neither grass nor water.

About 2,000 acres or one-tenth of one per cent is fit for farming. From this fact it must appear that these Indians should be employed in some other honorable profession for they do not know how to make a living on one acre of land by farming it. Each has a sort of ownership of almost 1,000 acres, but on account of the law, his ignorance and indifference he can not use even the valuable part of it. ~~It~~ Knowing that they would never be self supporting while employed in farming only, I have tried to interest them in stock raising, therefore as fast as money could be collected from grazing permittees on the reserve, it has been invested in the purchase of stock for breeding purpose until there has been expended for them about \$25,000.00

One thousand cows and heifers, 30 stallions and the necessary bulls have been purchased. It is hard to have them take proper care of the stock, and the farmers, line rider and patrolmen must be on the lookout to see that the Indian is not slaughtering his young stock.

The adult White Mountain Apache has only a very little more of the sense of care and responsibility than his child, but a favorable sign is that this sense seems to be growing, for he takes much better care of his stock than he did four years ago. The experimental stage has passed; the killing of calves before they are four months old has almost ceased. The best object lesson in stock raising to them is the school here and the ~~White~~ stock man who has his herds near them.

Within the ensuing three years this tribe should be entirely self supporting excepting the cost of schools; and, if he were permitted to sell his matured timber he could pay the United States all he has cost and be wholly self supporting including liberal payment for his schools.

The most valuable part of Indian ownership of the White Mountain Apaches is the timber; it is mainly pine but there are thousands of acres of cedar and scrub oak. Heretofore I have estimated the value of this timber at one million dollars; I am now sure that this estimate is entirely too low. Visiting officers have estimated the value of this timber at ten million dollars, this would perhaps be a fair estimate of the value if all the timber were cut away; but such an act should never be contemplated, for it would destroy the chief conservation of rainfall for the farmers in the valley below.

But the matured timber should be harvested and sold under regulations by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. If these Indians are the actual owners of this belt of timber they should be the recipient of at least half of the proceeds, a large part of which should be invested for them in the purchase of cattle for breeding purpose. In a very short time the reservation would be fully stocked and the Indians entirely selfsupporting.

It is hoped that no scheme is ever perpetrated that would extend the limits of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve to include any part of the Indians' timber.



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Their forest already has better protection against forest fires and at one-fifth the cost. Under the present law none of this timber can be sold legally except to the Government for building purposes on the reservation.

During the past year we have made the following buildings and other material improvements:

- (1) School employees' building, - two-story and basement;
- (2) Truss wagon bridge across White river on San Carlos road;
- (3) School house and cottage for the Canyon Day School;
- (4) Foot-bridge across Whiteriver for children of the Canyon Day school;
- (5) Carpenter shop and house for storage of lumber;
- (6) Addition to Cibola Day school buildings;
- (7) Laundry and sewing building.

None of these buildings and improvements were made by contract and all of the lumber, lath, shingles, lime and brick were made here, mainly by the regular employees and the Indians. This manufacture enables the adult Indian to earn a few thousand dollars and it gives the school boys some of the necessary training.

~~Yours very respectfully,~~

*C. W. Brown*

Supt. & Spcl Disb. Agent.

for work as the above set of.

of charge and responsible to the agent. It is the duty of the agent to see that the employees are properly supervised and that the work is done in accordance with the instructions of the agent.

post it has been at times a great deal of trouble to get the work done in a satisfactory manner. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner.

himself. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner.

of himself. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner.

may, in the future, be able to do so. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner.

appointments. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner. It is the duty of the agent to see that the work is done in a satisfactory manner.

Mohave City, Arizona,  
August 20, 1907.  
Supt. Chas. S. Nichols  
forwards annual report 1907  
of the Ft. Mojave School and  
agency.



*D 9/17/07*



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

*Report of Superintendent of Fort Mohave School*  
*(Mohave Reservation)* Mohave City, Arizona, August 20, 1907.

The Fort Mojave Industrial School is situated on the Arizona side of the Colorado River, 18 miles above Needles, California, the nearest railroad station. The location is on the edge of a mesa overlooking the river and is well chosen. The plant, with additions already provided for, is ample and complete for a school of 200 children, which is the past, present and prospective future attendance.

The notable features of the past year's work are few. Practically the entire list of employees were new to the place and the Superintendent coming in November was somewhat handicapped from this cause. Vacancies were not all filled until late in the school year. There will not be many changes in the force during the coming year.

High water from the overflow of the Colorado had greatly damaged the school farm during the two preceeding years and great efforts were made this year to bring back the farm to a high state of cultivation and to enlarge its area. New land was cleared, new ditches dug, and others enlarged. Sixty acres were sown to hay and other crops.

Unfortunately the river was higher this year than ever before and the entire farm was overflowed. Fortunately sufficient hay for forage was harvested before the water came over it, but much was lost including 25 acres of permanent alfalfa meadow, and several acres of onions, cabbage, and other garden crops. It is feared that the greater portion of four acres of grapes is also

- 2 -

lost through water standing among the vines for several weeks. The farm has also become more alkaline through being so long submerged. The farm outlook is discouraging, but the work of re-habilitating it will be resumed.

The literary department has been fairly creditable during the year, though hampered by change of employes and temporary teachers. A class of eight graduated in June. The discipline of the school, especially among the boys, showed improvement.

In most industrial departments creditable work was done. <sup>H</sup> The school was free from scandal and until near the close there was general harmony. Some troubles growing out of the employes' mess, caused friction during the closing weeks of the school year.

An epidemic of measles broke out in the school just at Commencement time and practically all of the children in school and on the vacation were sick with the disease. The dormitories during vacation were turned into hospitals as the well-appointed school hospital was entirely too small. There were no fatalities at the school but in the camps there have been some deaths indirectly due to this disease. It is going to be a little difficult to fill the school promptly as a result.

With but few changes in the corps of employes and the weeding out of two or three incompetents <sup>there is</sup> ~~lands~~ hope of more satisfactory work during the coming year.

An average of sixteen girls have been kept as outing pupils in Los Angeles during the year. They were employed in some of the leading families of that city.

The school band acquired a good degree of efficiency during the latter part of the year and had three calls to furnish music at

outside points. School entertainments and commencement exercises were well attended by Indians and others within driving distance. A class in domestic science was a new feature inaugurated during the year.

The condition of the 827 Mohaves and the 89 Chemehuevi Indians under nominal control of the Superintendent is not very hopeful for the reason that they do not reside on a reservation and are scattered over three states. As a rule there is no control exercised over them except such persuasion as the Superintendent may be able to exert. They earn considerable money working for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Needles and elsewhere; but so long as all of the family property is burned with the death of one of its members there can be no incentive to permanent homes or savings. Unless this practice can be prevented there will be but little permanent improvement among the Mohave Indians. Regardless of large earnings they live a hand to mouth existence.

The Presbyterian church has maintained a missionary among these Indians for nearly four years. The results have not been at all commensurate to the zeal and energy put forth by Rev. E. C. Edgar, the missionary who has worked among them.

The work of allotting such of these Indians as reside on the public domain in the valley between the school and Needles is about to commence. The fact that the entire valley overflowed this year has not only delayed the work but robs the future along this line of some of its hopefulness. Until last year but a small portion of the valley has overflowed for a generation. But so long as the land is subject to such overflows, the work of permanent irrigation and home building will be attended with dis-

- 4 -

appointment. The matter of impounding the June flood waters of the Colorado near its source is being considered by the reclamation service in connection with irrigation enterprises below, and may, in time, be the means of making the valley of the Colorado of permanent value.

The climate at the Fort Mojave School from September 15 to June 15 is very fine. During the remainder of the year it is intensely hot. On account of a rather exaggerated conception of this heat it has been at times difficult to secure a full corps of employes. However with a good ice-plant, roomy buildings, plenty of shade, and nearness to the coast, it is quite as desirable<sup>a</sup> field for work as the average school.

Chas. S. McNichols  
Superintendent.

Fort Dill School  
Aug 1<sup>st</sup> 1907.

J. W. Sadson - Prin

Respectfully Submits  
Annual Report

*copy*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

*Report of Superintendent of Ft. Sill School*

Fort Sill Boarding School

Lawton, Okla., Aug. 1, 1907.

This school is located one mile north east from the City of Lawton and three and one half miles south from the Military post of Fort Sill Oklahoma, and was established and opened for pupils January 25th, 1890, with a capacity for forty pupils.

There has been constant improvements each year since the organization until now accommodations are furnished for all Comanche pupils within school age.

The total enrollment during the past year was 103 boys and 73 girls = 176.

Average attendance 164.8

The partial destruction of the girls dormitory by fire last January reduced the attendance a little below our usual average. The health of the pupils was good throughout the session, and the progress made in the different departments of industrial and literary work satisfactory.

The buildings are in good repair. The dormitories and school buildings are heated by steam, and the entire plant is lighted by electricity. Our water supply is derived from wells which furnish a sufficiency of splendid water, but <sup>not</sup> an abundance.

The sewerage system is good, but too small for a plant <sup>the size of</sup> like this one. Sanitary conditions are excellent; there are no local causes for disease.

There was a splendid increase of school stock, including horses



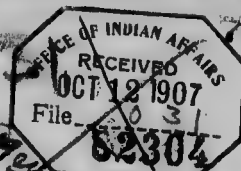


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

*map*  
cattle and hogs, and our farm will yield all the grain and provender  
needed,

*J. M. Haddon*

Principal.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

*Report of Superintendent in charge of Grande Ronde*  
~~Annual Report~~  
~~Grande Ronde School, Oregon, UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,~~  
~~Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon,~~

October 5, 1907.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

~~I have the honor to submit my report concerning this school~~  
~~for the fiscal year 1907, as follows:-~~

*the year.*  
Steady progress was made in all departments of school work *during*  
In each department the work was performed promptly, cheerfully and  
carefully.

The schoolroom work has been in the hands of a teacher well  
qualified for the position. She has been interested in the individ-  
ual success of the pupils as well as the school as a whole. No In-  
dian language is heard at this school, and when parents visit the  
school the children speak English in conversation with them.

The untiring efforts of the matron have added greatly to the  
success of the school, guiding and directing the children in their  
housework, giving careful attention to children at play, and during  
sickness ever watchful and patient.

The work of the seamstress has been careful and painstaking.  
The quality of work with quantity has been the standard. Great care  
has been given to the neatness of repairing garments, together with  
cutting ~~and~~ fitting.

*27*  
The work performed in the kitchen and dining room under the  
direct supervision of the cook has been practical and the girls have  
taken great interest in all its details.

*28*  
The industrial work performed by the boys on the farm has been

2 Report of Grande Ronde School.

well done.

Under the Act of May 8, 1906, all Indians of the Grande Ronde Reservation having children of school age made application for deeds to their land; 117 deeds have been received and 22 others approved. This placing the Indians under the jurisdiction of the State, the Grande Ronde Indian School was abolished and three district schools established in lieu thereof, giving the Indians school facilities equal to if not better than many white people have. In the organizing of these schools all the officers of the district are Indians with one exception, - one white man acting as director in one district. Sites for school buildings have been selected, and work is being pushed looking to the erection of buildings, etc.

It is hoped that the Indians will make a success in their new work and prove the wisdom of the laws granting them patents in fee simple with all the advantages and disadvantages following such action on their part.

Very respectfully,

*Audun A. Erickson*  
Superintendent

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Havasupai Indian School

July 28, 1907

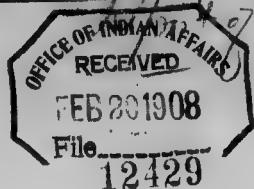
Charles E. Cox

Superintendent.

Annual Report.

about and disposed of on the 1st of August. The first thing to be done was to get the school ready for the coming year. The first thing to be done was to get the school ready for the coming year. The first thing to be done was to get the school ready for the coming year.

The first thing to be done was to get the school ready for the coming year. The first thing to be done was to get the school ready for the coming year. The first thing to be done was to get the school ready for the coming year.



*Capt. in charge of Havasupai*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE



Supai, Arizona, July 25, 1907.

The Havasupai Reservation is located in Cataract canyon, 47 miles southwest of Grand Canyon, a station on the Santa Fe Pacific Railway. Grand Canyon is our railway and telegraph station and the mail is carried from there twice each week on horseback. Freight is brought in from Seligman, 70 miles south. The Indians do nearly all the hauling in summer and autumn, in winter the roads get so bad that it almost impossible to get anything through.

The population is as follows: *Males 102, females 70, total 172;*

Males ----- 102

Females ----- 70

Total ----- 172

Males 6 to 18 ----- 28

Females 6 to 18 ----- 20

This shows a slight increase in the tribe for the year. The health of the Havasupai/s has been exceptionally good, only two deaths occurred during the year.

These people are entirely self-supporting and are good workers. A great deal of work has been done on the dam which was washed out last year and on the irrigation ditches. The acreage planted this year is considerably more than that of last. The crops have been well taken care of and promise a good yield.

Some money is earned by working on ranches and cutting wood. Quite a little revenue is derived from the sale of horses. A few men of the tribe own small herds of cattle. Others are anxious to

Hayasupai Annual  
Report 2.



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get some cattle but are deterred on account of the scarcity of water. Their only range is upon the public domain and they have been crowded away from the natural watering places by white cattlemen. It is earnestly hoped that some water can be developed for these people that can be protected against encroachment.

The trail leading to the school has been improved by blasting down a stone ledge 30 ft high, which was formerly gotten over by means of a very dangerous bridge.

The materials have been purchased for a new kitchen and sewing-room. This building will be a much needed improvement as that work is now done in a tent and a small shed of packing boxes and muslin.

The literary work of the school has not been as good as we should like to see it because there has been no regular teacher and a temporary teacher was to be had but a small part of the time. The industrial work has been good. The boys cut 40 cords of wood and planted and cared for a good garden. The girls have been taught cooking and sewing and the cutting and fitting of dresses.

*Charles E. Poe*  
Special Disbursing Agent.

92/49

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OFFICE OF  
Indian Affairs  
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1907

Kaw Training School,  
Washunga, Okla.  
Aug. 12, 1907.

Edson Watson, Superintendent.

Annual Report 1907.

*1 m.*

*1157.19 trans to Mr.*

*E*

*9*

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~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,~~

~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE~~

*Report of Superintendent of Kaw School*  
Washunga, Okla.

August 12, 1907.

From July 1, 1906 to January 1, 1907 the Kaw School was rebuilding. The barn was finished during the first quarter. The Dormitory building was completed and school opened January 7, 1907.

The new building as completed has a capacity for 40 children but is crowded in some departments. The girls' play-room is quite small and an outside room should be provided.

The census of the Kaw Indians on June 30, 1907 shows the following: All ages (males 113, females 83) 196; Males 21 years and over, 55; Males under 21 years, 58; Females 18 years and over, 38; Females under 18 years, 45. No births have been recorded during the year, as the Kaw rolls closed December 1, 1902.

There are at present 461 leases on Kaw allotments in force at this agency; \$32,042.00 was collected for the benefit of the allottees during the past year. Some improvement is noted in the amount of land farmed by Indians and that more Indians are farming their lands than last year.

Several new houses have been built and several more contracted for on new leases. These are new three room houses built in a substantial manner.

Fewer roads were opened during the past year than the year before, owing to a disagreement between the Trustee and the residents of the township. Preparation is being made for several more to be opened



17  
in the near future.

10 sales of Inherited Indian Land were made amounting to 2478.09 acres for \$29551.16. Five of these sales, amounting to \$19,611.16, are still pending.

The work of the school was under the direction of the Industrial Teacher, of whom we have had three during the last half of the year.

20 acres of oats were planted. The seed failed to grow and corn was planted on the same ground; Our total crop of corn of 55 acres is estimated at 20 bushels per acre or 1100 bushels. The weather has been quite dry and the crop is short. The first crop of alfalfa hay was sold at \$4.00 per T. in the shock, netting \$69.00 The other crops will be stacked.

Good work was done in the school room during the short term school was in session. The school gardens were cultivated with a fair degree of success. The cold weather in April injured them considerably.

The health of the pupils was good during the term, there having been no sickness in the school.

The morals of many of the Kaw Indians are not of the best. Drinking and gambling are indulged in quite frequently by some.

The following improvements are needed at the Kaw Training School very much: a gasol<sup>e</sup> engine to supplement the wind mill in pumping water for the plant; This is needed, as much more water is now needed and used than in the old building; a new fence along the front yard; a new playroom for the girls, as the one in the building is much too small, and the gas fixtures extended to the school-house and employ<sup>e</sup>s quarters .

The average attendance of the school from Jan/ 7th to June 20th

118  
was 39.11. The enrollment for the year was 42.

Edson Watson  
Superintendent.

63031

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Kiowa Indian Agency,

SUBJECT:  
Forwards Annual  
Report and accom-  
panying statistics.

Anadarko, Oklahoma, September 9, 1907.



The Honorable,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

*2 inc.*

Sir:

I have the honor to forward enclosed my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and statistics accompanying same.

It is impossible to forward the census of the different tribes at this time, as the necessary data cannot be obtained until the time of the next annuity payment to the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians, which it is hoped to make during the present month. It will be furnished at the earliest practicable date.

Very respectfully,

*J. P. Sherman*  
U. S. Indian Agent.

EJB.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,**  
**UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,**



*Report agent for*  
~~Subject~~

Kiowa Indian Agency,

Anadarko, Oklahoma, August 30, 1907.

Annual Report.

The Kiowa Indian Agency is located on the Washita River, north of and adjoining the city of Anadarko, Oklahoma, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. The Agency has supervision of the affairs of the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians, who reside south of the river, and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, who live north of the Washita. The Indians under this Agency have been allotted.

The population of the tribes under jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency follows:

**Apaches:**

Males, 80 ; females, 79 - - - - -	159
Males over 18 years, - - - - -	38
Females over 14 years, - - - - -	53
School children between 6 and 18 -	40

**Kiowas:**

Males, 580 ; females, 655 ; - - - - -	1235
Males over 18 years, - - - - -	285
Females over 14 years, - - - - -	348
School children between 6 and 18 -	363

**Comanches:**

Males, 711 ; females, 729 ; - - - - -	1440
Males over 18 years, - - - - -	351
Females over 14 years, - - - - -	458
School children between 6 and 18 -	391

**Wichitas:**

Males, 214 ; females, 227 ; - - - - -	441
Males over 18 years, - - - - -	117
Females over 14 years, - - - - -	135
School children between 6 and 18 -	119

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## Caddos:

Males, 277 ; females, 278 ; - - - - -	555
Males over 18 years, - - - - -	152
Females over 14 years, - - - - -	166
School children between 6 and 18 -	157
Total of all tribes - - - - -	<u>3830</u>

The general condition of the Indians under this Agency is <sup>source</sup> for encouragement. The male Indians, with but few exceptions, have adopted civilized dress. The females in great part cling to their slip dresses.

The success met last year by the many Indians who tilled the soil encouraged them to renewed efforts this year, and also encouraged others who did not farm last year to undertake work in the fields this year.

With few exceptions all the crops of oats and wheat in this section were destroyed in the spring by the green bug. Many of the Indians suffered in this way, but most of them replowed the fields and planted again to corn, cane, kaffir corn, or cotton; and these crops, while late, promise to yield fair returns, if late rains are had seasonably.

The most marked advancement in the matter of farm work is found among the members of the Kiowa tribe. Many have fields of good acreage, and their crops evidence good attention. Many have good homes that are well kept, and barns have been provided by them for their live stock. It is gratifying to see that a large number of Indians have bought good farm implements and machinery, and their fields show these implements to have been used to good purpose. Improvement is also noted in the home making and housekeeping by Indian women.

Many white farmers who raise cotton have learned to rely upon Indians to chop and pick their crops. The Indian families in many cases take their tents to the farmers' fields, go into camp, and the entire family work in the crop. Such labor demands good wages and much revenue is derived to the Indians therefrom.

Many horses, hogs and horned cattle are owned by these Indians, who have learned the wisdom of procuring good stock from which to raise. As a general rule Indians who have homes and stock are staying at home closer than heretofore in order to properly care for their property.

The Wichita and affiliated Indians during 1901 were each allotted 160 acres under the Act of March 2, 1895, and under the Act of June 6, 1900, the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians were each allotted 160 acres of land from their former reservation. The number allotted under the Acts referred to was 3716.

By the Act of June 6, 1900, there were reserved to the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians 480,000 acres of land to be held in common. By Act of June 6, 1906, provision was made for opening the 480,000 acres of reserved land and the 25,000 acres comprising the Fort Sill wood reserve, for sale to the highest bidders, at not less than \$5.00 per acre, under the provisions of the homestead law, after the children of Indian parentage born to members of the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche tribes since the allotments in 1901 were made, had been allotted 160 acres each. By Act of March 1, 1907, authority was

granted for allotting not to exceed twenty-five children of enrolled members of the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche tribes, but not of known blood.

Under the Act of June 5, 1906, and the amendment of March 1, 1907, <sup>575</sup> ~~five hundred fifteen~~ allotments have been approved, bringing the total number of allotments under this Agency to ~~four thousand~~ <sup>4230</sup> ~~two hundred thirty~~.

Under authority of Act of March 20, 1906, five townsites were located in the "Big Pasture," (No. 1), and one townsite in pasture No. 4. These sites have been selected, approved, platted, and are now being offered for sale by a Commission composed of Wm. L. Miller, Special U. S. Indian Agent, J. W. Hadden, Principal of Fort Sill School, and Thomas F. Woodard, Additional Farmer

By proclamation of the President, dated September 19, 1906, the Fort Sill Wood Reserve and the lands of the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Reserved Pastures remaining after allotting the children and locating townsites, were to be opened to settlement and disposition under the provisions of the Act of June 5, 1906, and the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior.

Provision was made under the Act of June 5, 1906, to dispose of the lands to homestead settlement, either by sealed bids or public auction. The sealed bid plan was selected, with most gratifying results. From sale of these lands, which were but <sup>a</sup> ~~of~~ fraction of the former Apache, Kiowa and Comanche reservation, the Indians will

receive almost double the amount (\$2,000,000) received by them as consideration for all their former reservation, less the pasture lands referred to and that allotted in severalty to members of said tribes.

The allotted lands as a general rule are the most desirable that could be found in the country, and there is a great demand by whites to lease same. On June 30, 1907, there were 2380 leases of allotted lands in force, yielding annual rental of about \$180,000.00. In addition to cash rental it is usual for these leases to contain stipulation that the lands be improved substantially. During the year ended June 30th under authority of the Indian Office \$14,103.49 derived from the leasing of allotted lands of minor orphans was withdrawn from the St. Louis Sub-treasury where it bore no interest, and re-deposited in the First National Bank of Lawton, Oklahoma, at 4% interest on daily balances, computed monthly. These funds are to be held until the minors attain their majority, and are protected by surety company bonds approved by the Department.

The educational work conducted for benefit of the Indians of this Agency by the Government and Missionary societies during the past year has been very successful.

9 Under this Agency there are three Government boarding schools: The first, Riverside, is situated one mile north of the Agency, and is for the benefit of the children of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians. The total enrollment for the year was 161, 76 girls, and 85 boys. The average attendance was 141. The capacity is 150. The health of the pupils during the year was excellent. During the year contract was let for a new steam laundry, work upon which has been begun. This improvement was much needed, and as it will be ready for use next year it will add much to the efficiency of the plant,



and remove the need heretofore existing for having boys detailed for laundry work. A commodious dairy barn was also allowed and constructed at this school during the year.

The second, Rainy Mountain School, is located at a distance of 45 miles west of the Agency. This school has a capacity of 184. The enrollment was 148, the highest in the history of the school, and the average attendance was 135. Material is now on the ground for the erection of a brick commissary 40 x 60 feet, which will be built during the coming year. It is thought that 100 cattle and 70 hogs can be sold as result of stock raising efforts at this school, which cattle and hogs are now almost ready for market. The school farm is essentially fitted for stock raising.

The third, Fort Sill School, is located 38 miles south of the Agency. The capacity of the school is 180. The enrollment for the past year 176, 103 boys and 73 girls. The average attendance was 164.8. There was a splendid increase of school stock during the year, and the school farm yielded all the grain and provender needed. At this school, also, a new laundry was provided for, which will be ready for use next term. On January 5, 1907, at this plant a fire, supposed to have been started from spontaneous combustion, partially destroyed the new girls' dormitory, a fine stone building. Authority for its restoration was granted and the building is now fully repaired at a cost of about \$3,600. Later in the year several incipient blazes were discovered at this plant and extinguished without any damage. Suspicion of incendiary intent was aroused, but no satisfactory evidence to charge any one could be discovered. During the latter part of the term no further trouble of this kind was experienced.

At each of the three Government schools provision has been made for constructing permanent and slightly brick walks.

The Superintendents of each of the Government schools, and with one or two exceptions, their subordinates, performed their duties efficiently during the year. Good results were obtained and marked advancement in the progress of the pupils in each school was noticeable.

Four Mission schools also serve the Indians of this Agency, viz:

A St. Patrick's Mission (Catholic) is located about two miles southwest of the Agency. Those in charge of this school have done faithful work for several years past. The buildings of this plant are frame and are in good condition. This school has capacity for 100, and last year's Indian enrollment was 83, with average attendance of 82. Father Isidore Ricklin is priest in charge:

The Methvin Institute (South Methodist) is located about one mile south of the Agency, and has capacity for 80; Indian enrollment for last year 44; average Indian attendance 36. The buildings of this plant are all frame. The girls' dormitory and school building are in fair condition, but better quarters should be provided for the boys. This school did very well last year, the Superintendent, Miss Ida M. Swanson, and her subordinates, performing faithful service.

The Mary Gregory Memorial School (Presbyterian) is located four and one-half miles east of the Agency, and is in charge of the Rev. S. V. Fait. The buildings of this plant are frame. The dormitory

used for the girls and small boys is a good building and well equipped; but the quarters for the large boys and the small frame building of two rooms used as class rooms are inadequate and should be replaced.

by buildings better suited to the purposes they are intended to serve. This plant has capacity for 64, and had last year an Indian enrollment of 22/ with an average Indian attendance of 20. Most of the pupils at this school the past term were white. The Superintendent of this school is an earnest man of great energy, and is devoted thoroughly to the welfare of the Mission under his charge, and his long experience in missionary work in this field makes him very efficient. The results obtained at this school during the past year were good.

The Cache Creek Mission (Reformed Presbyterian) is under the superintendency of Rev. W. W. Carithers, an earnest and practical man who has for many years conducted this mission school, which is located about six miles west of the town of Apache, Oklahoma. Most of the buildings of this plant are of native stone. The buildings are in good repair. This plant the past year had capacity of 50, enrollment of 53, with average attendance of 49. This school has the past year sustained its record for faithful and successful work.

At this Agency the Baptist Church conducts no mission school, but sustains several missionaries, as follows: Rev. W. A. Wilkins among the Wichitas and Caddos near the Agency; Rev. H. H. Clouse among the Kiowas near Rainy Mountain School; Rev. E. C. Deye among the Comanches near Lawton, Oklahoma; Miss Topping among the Kiowas at Saddle Mountain; and Rev. G. W. Hicks among the Kiowas near Hobart,

27

Oklahoma.

The Menonite Church is served by Rev. A. J. Becker, who is stationed among the Comanches near Indianola, Oklahoma.

The Methodist Church is served by Rev. Clark, who resides at the Fort Sill Sub-Agency, and Rev. J. J. Methvin, who lives at Anadarko, Oklahoma.

The Presbyterian Church is served by Rev. Logters, who resides on the Fort Sill Sub-Agency reserve, near Lawton, Oklahoma.

Patents in fee to the church property at Saddle Mountain, Cache Creek, Methvin Institute, and Mary Gregory Memorial School, were acquired under the Act of June 21, 1906.

During the year thirty-eight parcels of inherited lands, comprising 5760 acres, were sold under the provisions of the Act approved May 27, 1902, for which \$104,062.14 was obtained, being an average of \$18.07 per acre.

On June 30, 1907, the deposits of inherited land funds aggregated \$99,744.81, which were owned by 80 persons, which funds were secured by surety company bonds and deposited in banks as follows: First National Bank of Apache, \$3,906.15; First National Bank of Lawton, \$27,903.61; and First National Bank of Chickasha, \$67,935.05. During the year \$19,320.88 was disbursed. A part of this represented the \$10.00 per month allowed each heir; but the larger portion was spent under authority of the Indian Office for houses, barns, teams of work stock, harness, wagons, farming implements, sewing machines, etc., to be used for the benefit of the several heirs to such funds.

The latter part of the year a Trade Supervisor was authorized for this Agency to serve the Indians under its jurisdiction, under rules and regulations similar to those which have for several years been so beneficially operated at the Osage Agency. Much benefit is expected to accrue to these Indians from this system.

During the past year the Agency water system has been remodeled, and this year will be extended. Brick sidewalk has been laid in a good part of the Agency. Also during the year a four-roomed cottage was built for Field Matron Ballew at a point six miles west of the Agency.

The Agency employes have served faithfully during the year.

*J. P. Washburn*  
U. S. Indian Agent.

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Rainy Mountain School,  
August 17, 1907.  
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Cora M. Duan, Principal.  
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Respectfully submits annual  
report for 1907.  
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1  
KIAWA AGENCY  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

ANADARKO, OKLA.

Report of Superintendent of Rainy Mountain School,  
Gotebo, Oklahoma, August 1907  
The Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D.C.  
Through Mr. John P. Blackmon, U.S. Indian Agent,  
Anadarko, Oklahoma.



SIR:-

I have the honor to submit the following report of Rainy Mountain School for fiscal year 1907:-

The past school year was quiet and uneventful though in every respect most satisfactory. The enrollment reached 148—the highest in the history of the school—with an average attendance of 135. The attendance could still be very materially increased were additional accommodations provided.

No improvements were effected during the year other than resetting the four miles of fence surrounding the school farm and the construction of a board fence around the campus, with the usual interior renovation of buildings. Material is now on the ground for building a brick commissary 40 x 60 ft. in size, and there are also on hand 25000 pressed brick for laying sidewalks. The standing need of the school, as previously reported, is for a separate school building, which, if granted, would enlarge its capacity sufficiently for all future exigencies.

School work proper during the year was, in the main, unusually good, it being the aim of the teachers to carry out official instructions in combining literary and industrial work. An industrial exhibit was held in connection with the closing exercises which showed the remarkable progress made during the term. It was pleasing to note the pride displayed by the Indian parents in the handiwork of their children.

The school farm is essentially grazing land and only limited farming operations are attempted. Cattle and hogs have done well and there will be for sale the coming fall three carloads of cattle, about 100 head, and a carload of hogs, about 60 or 70 head. It is the present intention to sow a considerable acreage in alfalfa for stock feeding, and cultivate only enough land to demonstrate agricultural methods, as experience has shown that in this way alone the farm can be made a paying investment. Especial pride is felt in nine young horses and colts bred at the school, all of which promise to become valuable animals. Poultry has done well despite the plague of rats which infest the premises, and there is no branch of domestic industry that so deeply interests the school children. The garden, I regret to say, has not been satisfactory. The first planting of seeds was lost by reason of the late,

1  
cold spring, and the second planting was hardly out of the ground before a severe drought set in accompanied by hot winds that scorched and withered the vegetables before they reached maturity.

The vexing question of an adequate water supply seems in a fair way to settle itself by a marked increase in the amount of water furnished by the well supplying the school. This has been noticeable for some months and inasmuch as it is not due to an unusual rainfall there is reason for the belief that the improvement will be permanent. With the installment of the new pumping apparatus now being purchased for the school, it is hoped the water problem can be withdrawn from the list of grievances annually set forth in this report.

Generally speaking, there is much to encourage in the future prospects of the school, and results already obtained show that the work of past years, done oftentimes in such deep discouragement, has not been lost. Of all the boys who have gone out from the school, I do not know of one habitual drunkard and of only a few who drink at all. I know of no former pupil who gambles to excess though gambling is a tribal vice that would come by inheritance. The vast majority are fairly steady-going young men who work at their homes in the farming season and later hire out to pick cotton. Like all Indians they are improvident with their earnings, but the efforts required to make the money are worth much. The knowledge of values and the purchasing power of money will have to come by experience. The former girl pupils are as a body a vast improvement on their mothers as housekeepers and caretakers of their children. The latter are brought to the school invariably well-dressed and clean. Taking into consideration the fact that the development of the Kiowas is hampered by the semi-annual receipt of large sums of money, which, in a measure, removes from them the necessity for work, I do not see how they can be expected to do better than they are doing — in fact, my belief is that white people under the same circumstances would not do so well, the whip of necessity being a powerful incentive to the best of us.

~~My thanks are due all superior officials for favors accorded the school, and especially to U.S. Indian Agent Blackmon, to whose thoughtfulness and consideration much of its success is due. I beg also to gratefully acknowledge the loyal co-operation received from a most excellent corps of employees.~~

Very respectfully,

*Cara M. Davis,* Principal.



Riverside Boarding School,  
Anadarko, Oklahoma,  
August 20, 1907.

Buntin J.A.,  
Supt.

Respectfully submits annual  
report of Riverside School  
for the fiscal year 1907.

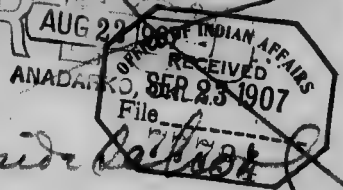
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*James Buntin*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

KIOWA AGENCY



*Wap*  
*Report of Superintendent of Riverside School*  
Riverside Boarding School,  
Anadarko, Okla., August 30, 1907.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit the annual report for the  
Riverside Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Enrollment and Average Attendance.— The total enrollment for  
the year was 161-76 girls and 85 boys with an average attendance  
for the year of 141 pupils.

Health.— The health of the pupils for the year was excellent  
excepting an epidemic of gripp which affected about one third of the  
pupils. Not an enrolled pupil died during the year. Only one pupil  
was sent home on account of sickness.

Literary Work.— The class-room work has been very good during  
the year and the advancement made by the pupils satisfactory. In con-  
nection with the school a regular Sunday school was maintained  
throughout the year.

Plant germination and class-room gardening was taught as describ-  
ed in former reports. Much interest was taken by the pupils and teach-  
ers in the model garden. The garden made an excellent yield.

The school band under the leadership of the disciplinarian  
made excellent advancement during the year.

Industrial Work.— The pupils have had general training along  
the various lines of industrial work. *run in*

Page 2. Annual Report, Riverside School.

Special effort has been made to teach the boys farming, gardening and stock raising calling their attention to the fact that excellent crops have been produced on the allotments of many of the pupils of the school, as well as the school farm, for the past five years in succession. The pupils have been given many practical problems concerning these crops and the profit in them, to stimulate their interests in this line of work. The girls have had training in cooking, laundry work, general house work and sewing. Many of the larger girls have voluntarily purchased material, cut and made apart of # their own clothing in a very creditable manner.

A regular summer detail has been kept throughout the summer. The detail rendered much aid in the general farm work which must necessarily be kept up during the summer months and received valuable training that could not well have been given them at a different season of the year.

This season has not been as favorable for farm crops as the past three seasons have been. The wheat and oat crop at the school this year was a failure, being destroyed by the "green bugs". The alfalfa fields and gardens made a good yield. The school had 75 acres of land planted in corn. This crop was damaged by an overflow of the water from the Washita River; however, the corn which is nearly matured at this time is estimated at 2400 bushels. The school hay crop is estimated at 90 tons.

~~Improvements.~~ The improvements for the year have been very satisfactory. A dairy barn and band-stand have been erected. run in

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Page 3. Annual Report, Riverside School.  
Seven hundred linear feet of excellent brick side-walk has been laid between the principal buildings. An excellent brick steam laundry is now nearing completion. The steam laundry is an improvement that the value of cannot be easily over estimated.

Needs of The School. - A new warehouse and cottage should be built. The boys' building should be heated by steam.

~~In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to U.S. Indian Agent, John P. Blackmon, for unvarying support and interest displayed in all the affairs pertaining to the school.~~

*John L. Burton*  
Supt.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

( Through John P. Blackmon, U.S. Indian Agent. )

Kearney Agency, O. K. La.  
Aug. 13, 1907

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Ballew, Laurette E.  
Field Matron

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Annual Report

Report of Field Station

78089

8

Aug. 15, 1907

Sir, I hope this letter to make  
this my fourth annual report - as  
Assistant station to the Comanches.

My work grows more and  
more interesting as the years go  
by, and I observe the improvements  
in the lives and homes of the  
Comanches.

It is clear that the Comanches are  
improving, my task only to look  
backward a few years and then  
see them in their present condition.

A gentleman recently visiting the  
Comanches at a Social time said,  
"Now I am astonished to see an  
Indian man in his home at this date.  
Every thing looks so clean and is  
equal to the best white work tables."  
On this occasion it was all done  
without an exception.

Personally, the Comanches are be-  
coming more cleanly. I always find  
a dirt on any kind, and this shows  
a new wish to please me. The music

be clean. I believe, and teach, that  
"Cleanliness is next to Godliness", and  
if they are ever to be uplifted, they  
must be clean both outwardly and  
inwardly. As a consequence the Indians  
among <sup>whom</sup> I spend most of my time are  
ethnically, than they used to be, better  
for the "White Plague" - tuberculosis, which is  
prevalent. I am constantly giving in-  
structions in regard to it, and some  
at least, are learning, & use precautions.

During the year I have given medicine  
to ~~three hundred~~ <sup>329</sup> ~~men, women, and~~ <sup>and</sup> have  
cured several who have come to  
the Mission to have my care.

We gave Christian burial to fourteen  
and it is an encouraging fact that  
the Indians desire to have a regular  
funeral. never for a minute reading, sermon  
and singing. A man said last week  
at his friend's funeral, "I want it all,  
Every thing done right."

A large number came to the  
day, and fixed up the cemetery, cutting  
the grass, and digging & clover & rolled  
sacks etc. on the graves. Many are putting  
up tombstones, naming name and date of

death inscribed. Only a few years  
ago when a Comanche was a hard to  
even pass the cemetery.

Our evening meetings have been  
well attended, and our children generally  
well dressed. Many mothers are dressing  
their children warmer during cold weather  
and they are not losing so many by  
death.

From the proceeds of the sale of quilts  
which our women made at evening  
meetings, we built a shingled tower  
at the Mission, which the Comanches  
use as a diving hall when at the  
Mission.

In the field station, it is now gratifying  
to call at a home, and find  
chickens, turkeys, pigs etc in the back  
yard, and tables, chairs, dishes, good beds,  
pictures, and often framed marriage  
certificates upon the walls. We have quite  
a number of such homes, and hope  
to have more.

There is no reason why Indians cannot  
learn to live and work as white people  
do. The Comanches' income is sufficient  
(from government and their farming) to maintain



a good, comfortable living without resorting  
to any of the arts, so that taught Indians  
is their own true income. I want them  
good housekeepers, good housekeepers, good  
mothers and fathers.

Mr. Abbott's pupils have arranged  
during the year fifty even abbots  
and the interest in all moral teach-  
ing has been excellent.

The Comanches are good singers, and  
they enjoy singing and making songs.

I have thoroughly believe that in  
bringing this people to Christian civilization  
it requires, "line upon line; precept upon  
precept." Patience, belief in them, and love  
for them.

I wish to thank Mr. John P. Blackman  
our agent in his country to me during  
the past two years.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna W. Teyl.

Post Field Station.

At Commission of Indian Affairs.

Report of Field Station

Department of the Interior

KIOWA AGENCY

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

RECEIVED  
AUG 14 1907

Anerdunko Chita,

Aug. 13<sup>th</sup>

RECEIVED  
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Annual Report of Lauritha E. Babbitt

I have been

~~Field Station~~ Located at the Red-  
Stone Mission six miles west of Aner-  
dunko. ~~Have been on this field~~  
since last October and the work  
to the people seemed quite new, and  
to me it has seemed like making  
a new road through a rough coun-  
try. You have to remove trees and  
all obstacles, turn over the soil, make  
bridges and fills and get the road  
in shape for travel.

No little work and you can't expect  
us to advance fast, but we are  
making progress along all lines.  
One man the other day cried to  
the people and said, "we will never  
leave this road, or give it up, its ele-  
vation and uplifting to us Indian  
people. Amotuk came in to the  
house you have built for the Field

Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

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nuton and said "Thank you  
Washington, thank you Government  
for helping us Kiowa Indians.

The Red Stone Womens Society  
met to work in the different Indian  
homes forty four times, and made  
sixty quilts, besides doing other work,  
Earning this year with their own  
hands. ~~One hundred and sixty~~  
~~two dollars and forty two cts.~~ <sup>\$162.<sup>42</sup></sup>

They spent for material to work with <sup>\$24.</sup>  
~~twenty four dollars.~~

They gave <sup>\$10</sup> ten dollars to help the  
Mexicans in Mexico.

And they have in the treasury now <sup>\$128.<sup>42</sup></sup>  
~~One hundred and twenty eight dollars,~~  
~~and forty two cts.~~

They are very much encouraged with  
their work and say "they will do better  
next year."

They attend Church on Sundays.

Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

22

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and they are working better in  
their homes.

3  
190...  
We are working to have a Fair  
at Thanksgiving in which we will dis-  
play the work they have been doing.  
An old man began to tell stories  
to discourage the people, but was  
asked by another man, "not to  
bring any more stinking meat  
to the people they had enough of it,  
and cut it off today"

It was a peculiar way of telling  
the men his words were good  
but was very expressive.

Lauretta C. Ballou  
Field Station

Annual  
Report  
of  
Ella M. Caruthers  
Assistant Field Station  
Kiowa Reservation.

WMP Report of Field Station

KIOWA AGENCY 13  
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AUG 1 1907  
ANADARKO, OKLA.

Department of the Interior

United States Indian Service

Apache Okla Aug 1<sup>st</sup> 1907

The U.S. Indian Agent,

Kiowa Indian Agency

Anadarko

Oklahoma

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
SEP 23 1907  
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Sir

I have the honor to make the following annual report.

The circuit over which I travel includes more than one hundred families.

I do not visit every family every month not even every quarter but I make occasional visits to all the homes and where I can enlist them in regular work I make one or more visits every month.

I have made 1236 visits to Indian homes during the year. <sup>visits</sup> twelve hundred & thirty six <sup>total</sup>

During these visits I have tried to show myself the little children's friend by joining in their sports and suggesting new games. When the children are home from school

Wup

I read to them and try to induce them to  
bake and cook & sew as they have learned  
to do while in school

The schools are doing good work in training  
the girls to work and there was a time when  
I was very ready to find fault with the girls  
because they fell back into the habits of the  
old home when they know a better way;  
but since I have tried to do work in the  
Indians homes I have sympathy with the  
girls

It is hard to bake with a poor stove and you  
can not do good laundry work without starch  
or iron.

A very married couple went to a neatly  
furnished home of their own I believe that  
many Indian girls would keep the  
home in nice order

Many of the young women stay in the old  
and the tendency is to let things drift in  
the old way

I try to induce the young married women

Wm  
 To spend part of their money in buying articles that will make home attractive & convenient.

After a few trials I decided that it is not wise to interfere with the old people's plans but to give them help when they need it in their own lines. When they are sick I wait on them.

I am learning that I must not expect too rapid progress in civilization but I am glad to say that I can see some advance every year.

The women meet in my home one or two days each week and they are taught to sew and prepare wholesome food. I spend the Sabbath with the Indian people. There are so many temptations to lead them away from the proper use of the Sabbath and the lack of books & papers in their own language makes it difficult for them to gain knowledge without human help.

Respectfully E. M. Carleton Assistant Field Station



Keown Agency  
Indianapolis Okla.  
Aug. 15, 1907

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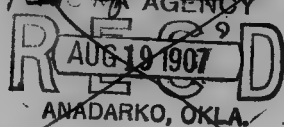
Becker, Magdalena  
Asst. Field Matron

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Annual Report

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Report of Field Matron.



Indianapolis, Okla. #6

Aug 15 - 1907.

WHP

## Annual Report.

~~Assist Field Matron among the Comanche~~  
~~Indians west of Cache.~~



I have occupied 82 days in visiting Indian women in their homes and helped them along where ever I was needed and worked at home 63 days. We had 14 sewing meeting 15 funerals where I helped trim the coffins, few of them had ready bought caskets, took care of mourners and those who dug the grave.

I had days or part of days appointed where the Indians came for advice in different things; 3 days where we had the Comanches come to fix up their graves for their deceased, which most of them enjoyed. Some days I did some writing for the interest of these Indians.

During the year I visited 188 families in those families were 714 persons, 63 families who live in houses and

*Wm.*  
126 in tents. I actually instructed  
222 women in different ways;

At 9 homes where I helped to clean  
the house thoroughly and many others where  
I instructed them how to clean house.

We also cleaned windows, cupboards,  
stoves, washed dishes, glassware, ect.

(After having a house clean I find it  
very good to give them a talk on cleanliness  
and teach them <sup>about</sup> hygienic <sup>conditions.</sup> ~~conditions.~~

I baked bread for the Comanches  
31 times mostly at my home; at a  
few homes where I went and taught  
how to bake bread or biscuits. I  
would like to see them improve more  
in this line.

With the help of Comanche women  
I helped to cut, fit, and sew 121 garments  
cut patchwork for 37 quilts, and gave  
away patchwork for 20 quilts; Made  
35 comforts ~~which~~ I helped them to  
make; and many they made alone,

<sup>Home</sup> where I taught them how to make them, we also made pin cushions, working bags, curtains, made some garments over and a few chair cushions.

Some of them can do very neat work which encourages others to follow.

At about 30 homes ~~where~~ I gave calendars, pictures, Bible verses, also decorated shelf paper which helps to adorn these homes. At 4 homes ~~where~~ I helped & taught to hang wall paper.

I visited 49 sick; for some of them I prepared a suitable meal; gave medicine to 87 persons who asked for it; often dress their wounds.

At different homes I find children very much neglected so I give them new garments also second hand garments to encourage mother to keep children clean. They will often wash and comb them while I am there.

*Work*  
I find it very important to speak to them in caring for these children. I often tell them to study the nature of these children for they can not all be treated alike; meanness cannot always be scolded or <sup>whipped</sup> out of a child.

We have Religious meeting every Sunday. I assist in singing; especially help to get the younger people interested. I often give a Religious talk to uplift them.  
<sup>on Sundays</sup>  
626 Persons stayed for dinner ~~on~~ <sup>Sundays</sup> where I gave them a common meal at the Indian Camp house built for that purpose. The women will help to set the table wash dishes etc. On other occasions I gave one meal to 160 persons when they would come to my house for different reasons. On such days the women can learn in different ways in keeping house and to live economically. It is hard

next  
to take them in at your home but I  
find it a good way to do it ~~once~~ a  
while to up lift them, to let them see how  
white people live and work. —————→

I must say good results have been  
obtained; the women take hold of the  
work as they never did before. I can  
see how they are improving.

I do a great deal of sewing at my  
home for them; especially for those who  
do not know how or have many children<sup>s</sup>  
also for some who are blind.

To visit them in their homes also  
takes up time especially when I go to  
see those living far away. —————→

← During the year I traveled 1267 miles.

Margdalena Becker  
Assistant Field worker.

Keio Agency, O. Lk  
Aug. 15, 1907

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Clouse, Mary A.  
act. Field Matron

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Annual Report

Department of the Interior

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Report of *Lieut. Major*

*Kiowa Mission, Rainy Mountain, Okla.*

*August 15*

*To the Honorable Commissioner  
Indian Affairs,  
Dear Sir:*

KIOWA AGENCY  
AUG 13 1907  
ANADARKO, OKLA.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
SEP 23 1907  
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In order to see the progress of our people it is necessary to compare their present condition with their former condition. I have been laboring with these Kiowas nearly twelve years. I have seen the teepee give place to the cottage, the common camping ground make way for the individual one hundred sixty acres of Oklahoma soil; where formerly the buffalo grass and wild flower bloomed may be seen fields of waving corn or the cotton plants with their white and pink blossoms. As great a transformation may be witnessed within the home as without. The term lazy could never be applied to Indian women as a class. They have ever been accustomed to



Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

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hard labor, as witnessed by their muscular bodies and power of endurance even in their wild condition. Their homes compare very favorably with the homes of the white people in their community. One may find papered walls, carpeted floors, shaded windows, substantial furniture in many of our Rainy Mountain Indian houses. They understand many of the culinary arts, <sup>making</sup> bread, cake, pies, canning plums and peaches, cooking of vegetables and meats. Kiowa women take pride in a neatly spread table of appetizing foods. A sewing machine is found in nearly every home and the mother makes her own clothes and those of the children. She clings to her own peculiar style of dress for herself but adopts very readily the style of white children for her own <sup>children</sup>. Men wear citizen's cloth-

Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

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ing with the exception of the very old. Without doubt another generation will witness the adoption of citizens garb by the tribe as a whole. They are more slowly learning the necessity for the white-man's medicine. There was so much of worship connected with their medicine men that it is hard for them to break away. At a recent Ghost Dance the old chief sat out on a space between his tepee and their church building, the people danced about him till exhausted, then others would present him money and pray to him to keep them and their loved ones well till the next Ghost Dance. There are ten of these gods in the tribe. They give them valuable presents for nothing. It is "grafting" in a heathen way. The mescal habit has many devotees. It eventually ruins the mind and destroys the body. I have known

## Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

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several men who have just as surely died from the effects of mesal as any white man ever lost his life from fire-water →

← May not we Government workers on the Reservation who have the real welfare of these Indians at heart have "Washington's" help to put down these two evils that <sup>are</sup> overthrowing the good that you are doing through the schools? You are spending thousands of dollars to educate the boys and girls and we want to help you make true men and women out of them, men who in the years to come may have a part in our nation's welfare.

Respectfully

Mary A. Glouse  
Asst. ~~Field~~ ~~Nation~~

69733

OFFICE OF  
Indian Affairs  
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Klamath Agency, Oregon,

August 9, 1907.

Horace G. Wilson,

Sup't & S. D. Agent.

1m

Annual Report.

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~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,~~  
~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,~~

Annual Report of Superintendent in Charge of Klamath Agency.

Klamath Agency, Oreg., August 9, 1907.

The Klamath Indian agency is located in Klamath County, Oregon, 32 miles north of Klamath Falls, Ore., and 69 miles northeast of Pokegama, Ore., the nearest railroad station. The Yainax subagency is located 40 miles east of Klamath Agency.

There are parts of four tribes of Indians on this reservation: Klamaths, 665; Modocs, 220; Paiute, 108; and Pitt River, 58; total 1051. Of these there are 489 males and 562 females; children of school age, both sexes, 294. During the year there were 28 births, 24 deaths, 9 marriages and 2 divorces.

In my annual report for last year I reported 1162 Indians; this year 1051, a decrease of 111 which is accounted for by reason of <sup>a</sup>revision of the census roll and the leaving out of a number of Indians who live off the reservation and who do not belong here, but who have been erroneously carried on the census roll of this agency for a number of years.

The health of the Indians during the past year has been about the same as the previous year, but there seems to be somewhat more tubercular trouble with these Indians as there is with most Indian tribes.

Agriculture: Owing to the high average elevation of this reservation, this is not an agricultural country. The Indians, however, raise some wheat, rye, and the hardier vegetables; potatoes

cannot be raised only on Modoc Point, in the extreme southern part of the reservation.

**Stock Raising:** This reservation is especially adapted to stock raising, and the Indians have 2700 head of horses, 70 mules, 3600 head of cattle, 600 hogs and 2000 domestic fowls.

*then harbor*  
**Allotments:** 1174 allotments have been made to the Indians; but as yet no trust patents have been issued on account of conflicting land grants. These claims of the California and Oregon Land Company and the State of Oregon, however, have been removed, and an allotting agent has been appointed to complete the allotting here this summer. Trust patents will undoubtedly be issued within a short time.

**Education:** There have been two boarding schools conducted on this reservation, the Klamath school with a capacity of about 110 pupils and the Yainax school with a capacity of about 80 pupils. The Yainax school was an old plant and was abolished June 30th. Improvements are being made at the Klamath school to accommodate most of the pupils of the reservation. A day school has been established at Yainax; other day schools will probably be established in different parts of the reservation in the near future. The Indians take kindly to the schools, and it has been little effort to keep the schools filled to their capacity. The Klamath school had an epidemic of measles during the month of June which reduced the enrollment considerably, but the cases were very successfully handled and no deaths occurred at the school, and only one death of a school child on the outside. The work of the schools was very successful through-

out the year, especially at the Klamath school. The boys were taught the rudiments of Carpentering, Blacksmithing, Painting, Farm work, Stock raising and Dairying; the girls were taught plain housewifery. When the improvements are completed at the Klamath school, and one or two more day schools established, the Indians of this reservation will be well supplied with good school facilities.

~~Missionary~~ <sup>represented</sup> work: The Methodist Church is the only denomination on this reservation. They now have a missionary here; he holds services three times a month at the church on the Williamson river, 7 miles south of this agency, and once a month at Yainax subagency; also services at the Klamath school three Sunday nights of each month.

~~Morality and Marriage Customs:~~ These Indians seem to be above the average Indian tribes in morals. I have issued nine marriage certificates during the year. It is <sup>a</sup>very uncommon thing here for Indians to try to live together without being married.

~~Court of Indian Offenses:~~ <sup>The</sup> court of Indian offense here is composed of two Indian judges and one white employe assigned to preside over the court. Court is usually held once each month at Klamath Agency or Yainax subagency. Several Indians have been punished during the year for minor offenses, principally drunkenness or fighting. It is almost impossible to keep some Indians from getting liquor off the reservation.

~~Roads, etc.~~ The roads on this reservation are in very good condition considering that most of them are through the mountains. The county gives little or no assistance in keeping

the roads in repair, and what repair work is done to the roads is either done by the agency force or by the Indians themselves.

Basketry:- The Indian women of this reservation make a great many baskets. These baskets are made from the tule, a ~~reed~~ growing in the swamps. Since I have been here the Indian women have been encouraged to make better baskets, and I believe the work is fully fifty per cent better than what it used to be. The Indian women derive a good deal of money from the sale of their baskets during the year.

Other Industries:- The Indians here work at different occupations during the year; some of them work for ranchers, some make cord wood, quite a number have been working on the irrigation ditch near Klamath Falls, and a great deal of freighting is also done by the Indians in this section of the country; and quite a number of the women are household servants in the nearby towns and ranches.

Timber:- There are over 1,000,000 acres of land on this reservation, most of which is heavily timbered. As the Indians cannot use this timber for any direct benefit for themselves, it should be disposed of for them, and the proceeds used for their benefit in the purchase of stock cattle, or in irrigation work.

Sawmills:- There are two sawmills on this reservation, a water power sawmill at Klamath agency and a steam sawmill at Yainax subagency. These are both very good mills and saw all the lumber needed by the Government and the Indians. New machinery



is being installed in these mills in order to better equip them for work needed.

**Irrigation:** Very little work was done here during the past year on irrigation, as no money was expended from the general appropriation for work of this kind. Surveys and estimates were made on the Modoc Point ditch in order to see what work was necessary to be done in order to complete the ditch and what the approximate cost would be. The report of the engineer is now in the hands of the chief engineer and the Indian office for their consideration. There are only two ditches now in operation on this reservation, the Crooked Creek ditch and the Agency Spring ditch. These ditches furnish water for the Government school farm and also various Indians living along the Crooked Creek ditch. Much more work should be done on this reservation and will probably be done within the next year. There are several marshes here, especially the large Klamath marsh which should be drained.

I have noticed quite an improvement in the manner in which the Indian women keep their houses; nearly all the houses are neat and clean, the children are kept cleaner and the cooking is better; this is due to the work of the field matrons, especially the matron on this end of the reservation.

*Horace B. Wilson*

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.



*Nov. 9/07 trans Jp*  
*631*

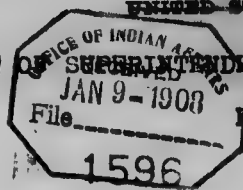


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~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,~~

~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,~~

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MOQUI SCHOOL AND AGENCY



Keams Canon, Arizona.

October 15, 1907.



The Moqui Reservation is in northern Arizona and is almost entirely surrounded by the Navajo Reservations. The Agency is located 85 miles north of Holbrook, Arizona, the nearest railroad and telegraph station. Mail for the school and agency and the three day schools on the reservation is brought from Holbrook to the agency by Indian carrier three times each week.

The estimated population of the reservation is 2000 Hopi and 2000 Navajo.

The Hopi Indians live in eight villages located in the central part of the reservation, cultivate parts of the valleys and sand plains in the vicinity of their villages and pasture their flocks of sheep and goats near by.

A few of the Hopi Indians own horses, cattle and mules, and all of them have burros. They are experts at dry land farming and raise large quantities of corn, beans, melons and squash. They have peach orchards located in sheltered places at the foot of the mesas that furnish them with a good supply of finely flavored peaches. They are a very provident people and usually have sufficient corn, beans and dried peaches stored in their houses to last them for two or three years.

2.

They are energetic workers, but much of their time is spent in their ceremonies, of which they have so many that it has been said no one of their number can enumerate all of them. Nearly all of their ceremonies have a religious tendency and most of them, they believe, are absolutely necessary, for without the ceremonies the rain would not come, the corn and melons could not grow, the grass would die and the springs dry up.

They are a quiet people to all outward appearances but have innumerable quarrels among themselves that have been handed down from their ancestry, that are as far from settlement now as they were centuries ago.

The younger men are beginning to learn the need of an acquaintance with more modern civilization and are slowly taking hold of the opportunities offered them to get out into the world and make some money with which they may buy the conveniences the older people knew nothing of.

Some progress is noticed in the villages, they are building new houses with larger and better ventilated rooms, and the houses and streets are being kept cleaner.

The women, under the instructions of the Field Matrons, are learning to sew, cook and wash and care for the infants and sick.

All children of suitable age are attending schools where they receive instruction along practical lines that will be of benefit to them in their home life.

The Nava<sup>jo</sup> population on this reservation is estimated at 2000 and is scattered over all of the reservation except

3.

the central part which is occupied by the Hopi. The Navajo is making satisfactory progress and will work out his own problem if given an opportunity. He is progressive, independent and capable, always looking for something that can be turned to his advantage, and ready to take advice or any thing else that is of any use to him.

The past year has been a favorable one and all of the Indians on the reservation are in a prosperous condition.

There are only a few of the Navajo children in the Moqui School and not many from this reservation are in any school.

As day schools can not be maintained to any advantage among the Navajo it would seem advisable to provide a boarding school on this reservation to accommodate some of the Navajo children.

*Leital* ~~LABOR OUTSIDE OF RESERVATION~~ During the year a number of Indians from this reservation went out to work upon the railroad, and on May 15th a party of 86 Hopi and Navajo left this agency for Rocky Ford, Colorado, where they worked for six weeks in the beet fields. They brought back with them to the reservation \$1537.04, the net proceeds after paying their transportation and living expenses while away from the reservation.

All of the beef and mutton for the schools is bought from the Indians. They furnish the wood and do all of the freighting.

*Moqui* School. The Moqui Boarding School, located at the agency with a capacity of 160 pupils had an enrollment of

4.

more than 200 a larger part of the year, and all made satisfactory progress.

The school plant has been in use for about five years and is beginning to require some repairs. During the year, all of the rooms occupied by employees, the class rooms, office rooms, pupils reading rooms, and some of the dormitories were newly painted.

A new Carpenter Shop was completed. Stone steps leading to the lower parade ground were placed in front of each building, and the grounds carefully graded.

Two new stone cottages are being completed, one for the Superintendent, the other for the physician.

The riveted steel water main which has been leaking badly will be used for a flow line to conduct the water into a new concrete reservoir located near the power house. A pump will be placed at the power house to force the water up into a tank located on a shelf of the mesa back of the buildings and a new main, connecting this tank with all of the buildings and fire hydrants will be put in.

The heating system will be changed to a central heating plant, instead of the four sectional boilers now in use, An additional 60 H. P. locomotive boiler will be installed and all of the buildings will be heated from the power house.

*as it is* DAY SCHOOLS. Polacca Day School, at the First Mesa, 12 miles from the Agency, with a capacity of 50 pupils, having one teacher, a housekeeper and two assistants is a model day school and was satisfactorily conducted during the year.

Second Mesa Day School, 20 miles from the Agency, with

-5-

a capacity of 75 pupils, had an enrollment of 112, with a principal teacher, two teachers, a seamstress, a cook and an assistant, was conducted in a satisfactory manner, and the appearance of the plant was much improved during the year.

Oraibi Day School, 35 miles from the Agency, with a capacity of 160, had an enrollment of 120, with a principal teacher, three teachers, a cook, matron, seamstress and a laborer; was rather unsettled during the year because of the transfer to the Moqui School and nonreservation schools of a large part of the scholastic population of the village of Oraibi from which this school obtains its pupils.

The establishment of a new day school near the village of <sup>S<sup>p</sup></sup>~~Chimopov~~<sup>i</sup> is under consideration. This new school should have a capacity of 40 pupils and would require a teacher and a housekeeper.

The children from <sup>S<sup>p</sup></sup>~~Chimopov~~<sup>i</sup> now attend the Second Mesa Day School three miles distant; but as most of them are quite small it would be much better for them to have a school nearer their village.

Horton Miller

Superintendent.

69967

Indian Office,

AUG 17

Incl. No.

1907

Navajo Indian Agency  
Fort Defiance, Ariz.  
August 12, 1907.

William H. Harrison,  
Superintendent.

Submits annual report for  
fiscal year, 1907.



12429

Port Defiance, Ariz. August 12, 1907.

The Navajo Agency is located at Port Defiance, Arizona, 30 miles northwest of Gallup, N. M. which is the railroad and telegraphic station with which the agency is connected by telephone line. The territory of this agency covers the south half of the Navajo reservation and there is said to be 12000 Indians under its jurisdiction.

Payments made by the Government to the Indians for transportation, labor, sales of supplies aggregate more than \$20,000.00.

The chief income of the Navajo Indian is derived from his flocks of sheep and goats and herds of cattle. The sheep belonging to the Indian have been increasing in number very rapidly the last few years and from the best information obtainable it is estimated that the Indians under this jurisdiction own more than 700,000. head. Many Indians own nice herds of cattle which are also increasing and they supply the beef for the Navajo and Tohatchi Boarding schools which is about 90,000 lbs. net annually.

Another large source of income for the Indian is the sale of the Navajo blanket which he is constantly improving in quality and the price for which is constantly on the increase.

While this is not an agricultural country it is encouraging to note that a few of the more educated and energetic Indians are raising small quantities of wheat, oats and alfalfa and the usual number of small patches of corn are seen throughout the reservation where favorable conditions exist.

There have been no allotments made on this reservation nor



does it seem practicable to do so.

The education of the Navajo children is carried on in the Navajo Training school at Fort Defiance, where there was an enrolment of 247, and in the Tohatchi Boarding school, 30 miles east of the agency, where there was an enrolment of 106. The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament (Catholic) maintain a school at St. Michaels, 8 miles southwest of Fort Defiance, in which were enrolled 117 Navajo Indian children. The Rehoboth Mission Boarding school 36 miles southeast of Fort Defiance, conducted by the Christian Reformed Missionary Society, enrolled 22 Indian children. There were in attendance at nonreservation Government boarding school 224 Navajo Indian children during the past year.

Missionaries of the Presbyterian Faith have been stationed at Fort Defiance and Ganado which is 38 miles west of the agency; the Baptist Church has maintained a missionary at Two Gray Hills 50 miles northeast of the agency; the Christian Reformed Church has maintained a missionary at Tohatchi; the Catholics have maintained missionaries at St. Michaels and at Chin Lee. All these missionaries are interested in the uplifting of the Navajo and are giving the best years of their lives to this cause.

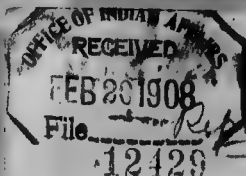
The morality of the Navajo Indians will compare favorably to any other tribe living under similar conditions in the country, and to those who have lived a number of years with the Navajo signs of improvement are very evident. While the marriage custom of the Navajo is not all that could be desired, improvement is being made, as evidenced by the increasing number of civil marriages being entered into.

The court of Indian offenses consists of three judges selected from different parts of the reservation and who are men respected in their respective communities, and whose opinions are usually fair and just and are accepted by the Indians without complaint, as a rule. This court is a great assistance to the superintendent in settling many petty neighborhood quarrels.

During the year there has been but one murder committed on the reservation, the accused being now confined in the county jail at St. Johns awaiting trial.

The Indians have assisted in the making and repairing of several miles of road on the reservation.

*W. H. Harrison*  
Superintendent.



031  
*Report of Administrator in charge of Navajo Reservation*  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,



Annual Report.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Leupp, Arizona



1907.

The Indians under the jurisdiction of this Agency are settled on this reservation, which is about 34 miles square, of which the definite lines are known only on two sides, and on the public domain both east and west of the reservation. There are on the land so described about 450 or 500 Indians that properly come under the jurisdiction of this agency.

There has been some improvements in the conditions of the Indians here both morally and financially. There is a tendency among the Indians here to give up gambling and other vices and to devote more of their time in caring for their crops and flocks. Polygamy is still practiced to a great extent. Their old custom of marrying a young girl to an old man is probably the most horrible of all of their marriage customs. I feel that we can do more toward breaking up this custom after the school is started.

The influence of the medicine<sup>men</sup> over the Navajo<sup>s</sup> makes it very hard for a physician to do much good among them; however, the physician<sup>here</sup> has had a considerable practice among the Indians here since the time he received his supplies.

Stock raising, and especially sheep raising, is the principal industry among these people, and the industry from which they their largest revenue. Some of them have used the bucks that were furnished by the Government and a marked improvement is noted in the grade of the lambs from these bucks. If this breeding is followed up a great improvement will be made in the grade of the Navajo

M.

sheep. In May and June of this year we dipped 23418 sheep and goats at the sheepdipping plant near the agency. These all belonged to the Indians except 106 Bucks belonging to the Government and kept for the use of the Indians. The Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, present at the dipping, reported that none of these sheep were infected with scabies.

Considerable <sup>revenue</sup> has been received from the weaving of Navajo blankets, and this industry might become even more profitable if some woman with artistic taste and a knowledge of dying and setting of dyes could be sent among them as a field matron. Another source of considerable revenue for these people has been the proceeds of labor on the buildings erected by the Government at the agency during the last year, the hauling of government freight and the hauling of the freight for the two traders.

There is one missionary society working among the Indians of this reservation, They are <sup>an</sup> inter-denominational protestant society. There are now seven missionaries working under this society and some of them have been here for several years; but as yet, they report no converts. There is one school under this society with a capacity of about ten children. The work of this school was somewhat hindered during the last year on account of the poor health of the teacher. A new teacher has been secured and we hope for better work during the next year.

There <sup>are</sup> two licensed traders on this reservation, Mr. J.G. Walker a half blood Navajo, at the agency and Mr D.K. Ward at Tolchaco 10 miles northwest of the agency. Both are honest men and are doing a good, clean business.

So far the Government has had no school either day or boarding among the Indians of this reservation. A contract has been let and the contractor is at work on a new boarding school <sup>building</sup> with a capacity of 70 children and we hope to have a good school after another year.

We built two new stone cottages and a stone police quarters and guard house during the past year so that now we have comfortable quarters for our employees.

*Joseph Maxwell*

Additional Farmer in Charge.

U. S. Indian Agent.

62-7-11113

in the way of mission buildings, hospitals, etc.

during the coming year and make as a permanent improvement

expect to increase their working force in this reservation

C. W. Burnett who is in charge, according to the people

settling construction, and the Oklahoma State Government.

At present, the people of New York, the new period of European

and a strong organization of the people of the country.

settling have been going on in this work in the field of

more and more developed the old people.

improvement, the people of the country.

and the people of the country.

of course, the people of the country.

on the other hand, the people of the country.

of course, the people of the country.

The Osage Indian Agency.

Pawnee, Oklahoma.

August 16, 1907.

RE: MILLARD.

U. S. Indian Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT of Osage

Agency for the fiscal year,

1907.

9/5/07 Trans to M 031



~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR~~

~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE~~

*Report August 17*

The Osage ~~Indian~~ Agency,

Pawhuska, Oklahoma, August 17, 1907.

The Osage Agency is located at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, a thriving little place of nearly 3000 inhabitants, which but a year and a half ago was a village of about 800 people, populated by Government employes, licensed Indian traders and their employes, with a few families of mixed blood Indians. The town is now incorporated as a city of the first class, is a station on the Midland Valley Railroad, and has a Western Union telegraph office.

The Osage Reservation is located between the Arkansas River on the west and south, the state of Kansas on the north, and the 96th meridian of longitude on the east, and has a mean elevation of 816 feet above sea level. The reservation contains about 1,470,057 acres, of which, according to former reports, about 60 per cent is prairie or open land, and 40 per cent hilly and timbered. The Chief Engineer for the Allotting Commission, however, estimates that about 50 per cent of the reservation is prairie or agricultural land, and the remaining 50 per cent rough, pasture land. The prairie soil of the reservation is about one half lime stone and one half sand stone and is fertile, raising an abundance of wild grass and when placed under cultivation is productive of bountiful and varied crops. The timber lands of the reserve consist

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principally of river bottoms and broken hills, some of which will make valuable and productive farms when cleared. The entire reservation is reasonably well watered by springs and fresh water streams that traverse its area. The slope of the land and the general course of the streams is to the south east.

A census of the Osage Indians living and in existence at the close of the fiscal year 1907, shows the following population:

All ages (males, 1096; females, 1060)	2156
Full-bloods:	
All ages (males, 435; females, 436)	871
18 years and over (males, 244; females, 241)	485
Between 6 and 16 (males, 101; females, 100)	201
Mixed bloods:	
All ages (males, 661; females, 624)	1285
18 years and over (males, 244; females, 228)	472
Between 6 and 16 (males, 236; females, 228)	464

The tribal roll as certified to the Osage Allotting Commission on July 6, 1907, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, providing for the division of the Osage lands and funds, contains the names of 2230 persons, of which number 926 are enrolled as full-bloods, and 1304 mixed bloods. This shows that of the 2230 Indians apparently entitled to allotments under the Osage Act, 74 have died since January 1, 1906.

The receipts and disbursements of cash for the fiscal year, 1907, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS;

Grass Tax,	\$5033.20
Forfeited pasture checks,	2198.14
Rental, rooms in Council Building,	565.00
Sale of stone and timber,	445.04



Agent to correct account,	\$5.52
Pasture rentals,	147546.64
Sale of Ice,	968.61
Royalty on oil and gas,	283519.98
Sale of beef hides,	4.06
Permit Tax,	528.00
Water Permits,	623.66
Sale of school farm products,	685.13
Deposited by individual Indians,	44822.40
Royalty on hay,	205.50
Sale of town lots and buildings,	186517.12
Treasury warrants on requisitions,	885920.92
Balance, end fiscal year 1906,	2298.39
	<u>\$1561887.31</u>

**DISBURSEMENTS:**

Regular employes,	\$31605.11
Irregular employes,	5178.33
Sundry purchases	5389.64
Miscellaneous Expenses,	3472.95
Reimbursement of Agent,	24.61
Indians per capita,	792421.12
Exchange, Bank,	325.00
Members Osage Council,	2000.00
Individual Indian Deposits,	40340.40
Expense townsite,	5549.60
Deposit Townsite,	180967.52
Deposited Miscellaneous,	487903.94
Balance, miscellaneous receipts and Individual Indian Money,	6709.09
	<u>\$1561887.31</u>

The \$792,421.12, disbursed to the Indians per capita during the year represents four payments, \$44.00 in September, 1906; \$146.00 in December, 1906; \$41.00 in March, 1907; and \$157.00 in June, 1907, in addition to which a large number of Indians have received income from their homestead filings, that have been occupied by white farmers under informal contracts. Prior to this year, payment of moneys to the Indians under such contracts has not been made through the agent's office, or such moneys handled through the agent's accounts; but during the latter part of the past year, by

authority of the Department, an effort has been made to have all of this money pass through the agent's hands as Individual Indian Money, under which policy it is believed the interests and welfare of the Indians, especially the full bloods, can be more safely guarded.

Oil and gas operations on the Osage reservation are conducted under what is known as the Edwin B. Foster Oil and Gas Lease, dated March 16, 1896, which lease, through various assignments, became the property of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, who operate the field principally through a number of sublessees and assignees. The original Foster Lease expired by limitation on March 16, 1906, but was extended for a period of ten years by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, with the provision that the royalty to be paid for gas should be \$100.00 per year for each well used commercially, and that the royalty to be paid for oil should be fixed by the President of the United States. Under the foregoing the President placed the royalty to be paid at one-eighth or twelve and one-half per cent of all oil produced under the extended lease.

On May 9, 1906, Frank L. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, rendered an opinion, which was approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that no sublease, transfer, or arrangement operating as a transfer of an interest under the original lease (Foster Lease) or an approved sublease should be recognized until after it has received the approval of the Honorable

Secretary of the Interior.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were about <sup>25</sup> twenty-five of the original subleases executed by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company which had not been submitted for the approval of the ~~Honorable Secretary of the Interior~~, and approximately one <sup>180</sup> hundred and eighty assignments, which had been issued under the subleases, but of which only a comparative few had been submitted for the approval of the ~~Honorable Secretary of the Interior~~.

Just prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, J. George Wright, U. S. Indian Inspector, was given supervisory jurisdiction over the Osage Reservation, and Charles F. Leech, Civil Engineer for the Osage Nation, was directed to give his entire time to the examination and inspection of oil and gas operations on the Osage reservation, and Wm. M. Flake was assigned as Oil Clerk.

The principal part of the work in the oil and gas department for the past fiscal year has been the supervision of the field, and especially the securing of the submittal of the subsequent assignments, above noted, with the result that at the end of the fiscal year there are not more than twelve to fifteen of the assignments and subleases outstanding, which have not received the consideration of the Department.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1907, the development was practically, as follows:

Number of oil wells,.....	569
Number of gas wells,.....	55
Number of dry holes,.....	238
T o t a l .....	862

Of the gas wells, twenty-one were being utilized commercially, upon which the royalty of \$100.00 each per annum was being paid.

On June 30, 1907, the development was approximately, as follows:

Number of oil wells,.....	52	cents per barrel	778	for June 30,
Number of gas wells,.....	68			
Number of dry holes,.....	310			
Total,.....	430			

--showing a net increase for the fiscal year 1907, of--

Oil wells,.....	209
Gas wells,.....	13
Dry holes,.....	72
Total,.....	294

Of the gas wells thirty have been utilized commercially and the royalty at the rate of \$100.00 per annum paid. A number of the remaining thirty-eight have been used for the further development of the leases, under the provisions of the original lease, without royalty, and certain others have been shut in, as not being available to be used commercially.

From the oil wells there were produced during the fiscal year, 5,545,726.64 barrels of oil, for which there was received \$280,919.98, to which add \$2,600.00, received for gas, giving a total of \$283,519.98 as the total revenue from oil and gas.

This vast amount of oil produced from the Osage Reservation represents no more than 50 per cent of the possible production from the present development, were it possible for the operators to dispose of the total of their entire production, which is impossible at this time, on account of the lack of pipe-line facilities to handle the same, as this field has not practically one purchaser,--the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. While it

is true the Uncle Sam Oil Company purchase from three operators, besides taking the oil from their own property, Lot 43, they handle but a very small amount of the oil, comparatively.

The prices for crude oil at the present time range from 41 cents per barrel for the 32 gravity oil to 28 cents per barrel for fuel oil, as against 52 cents per barrel for 32 gravity oil and 35 cents per barrel for fuel oil on June 30, 1906. This price of 41 cents is the lowest ever paid in this field, with the exception of the price of 39 cents per barrel for 32 gravity oil and 26 cents per barrel for fuel oil paid during the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1906, and January, 1907.

At this writing there are two pipe line companies building from the southeast corner of the reservation to the Gulf, and it is hoped that when these lines are complete the market will be somewhat stimulated and better prices will result. This, however, is somewhat in the future. Nevertheless, at the very low prices paid for oil, a very nice revenue for the Osage Indians is afforded, and the fact that development is not being pushed on the reservation tends to confirm the opinion that the field will be of long life, and that the bulk of the oil will be to market after the present stringent conditions have been relieved. About 790,000 acres, the western half of the reservation, not included in the Foster Lease, as extended, is yet undeveloped territory.

A summing up as to the five townsites sold on the Osage Reservation under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905,

shows that deeds have been issued and delivered to all lots, excepting a few unredeemed, and 88 in Hominy and 119 in Fairfax, that failed to sell for appraised value, as follows:

Pawhuska,.....	.67
Foraker,.....	.12
Bigheart,.....	.14
Hominy,.....	.94
Fairfax,.....	.122

These lots were offered for sale again in July, 1907, and all sold for an aggregate sum of \$15,904.00.

The Townsite Commission was reorganized May 27, 1907, with the undersigned as chairman, Chas. E. McChesney, secretary, and Julian Trumbly, member. Special Indian Agent Miller on account of being engaged in townsite work at the Kiowa Agency was relieved from further duty on the Commission, and Chas. E. McChesney, Chairman of the Osage Allotting Commission, appointed to act in his place.

All of the Government townsites have shown material growth, and, though but a little over a year old, have assumed proportions that contribute very materially to the commercial convenience of the reservation and afford competition in trade to both Indian and whites. The population of these towns cannot be ascertained definitely at this time, but will soon be known on completion of the census now being made by the Census Bureau of the United States. Each town affords at least one bank and the general business lines are represented by healthy, substantial firms sufficient to the wants of the progressive and thrifty population of the towns and adjacent community.

The summary of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the sale of these five townsites up to June 30, 1907, shows the following:

Pawhuska Townsite, .....	\$209625.51
Foraker " .....	41191.50
Bigheart, " .....	35099.00
Hominy " .....	39987.75
Fairfax " .....	40888.00
Total receipts to June 30, 1907, .....	\$366791.76
Less expense refund, etc., .....	14566.55
Deposited to credit of the Osage Indians, .....	\$352225.21

As provided for in Paragraph 11, of Section 2, of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, the U. S. Indian Agent's office building, the Osage Council building, and other buildings for the occupancy and use of Government employees, in the town of Pawhuska, four in number, together with the lots on which said buildings are situated, were sold to the highest bidder on December 17, 1906, for a total of \$39,810.00, all of which has been paid in and deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and deeds to the property issued and delivered.

The Allotment Bill also provides that the house known as the "Chief's House" and the house known as the "Interpreter's House", in Pawhuska, together with the lot or lots on which said houses are located, shall be reserved from sale to the highest bidder and sold to the Principal Chief of the Osages and the U. S. Interpreter for the Osages, respectively, at the appraisement value of the same, said appraisement to be made by the Osage Townsite Commission.

The Chief's house was sold to Olo-hah-wal-la, who was



Principal Chief at the time the Act was approved, for \$700.00, and the Interpreter's house to Harry Kohpay, Acting Interpreter for the Osages, for \$650.00.

From the sale of the office building and other agency property in Pawhuska, other buildings for agency purposes are to be erected. A contract for the erection of a new office building and eight residences for agency employes has been approved and the buildings are now under construction. They are conveniently located on the agency and school reserve in the northern part of the town of Pawhuska and will be ready for occupancy about October 1st, next.

Before townsites were opened up and incorporated on the Osage Reservation, no person could trade with the Osage Indians on the reservation without a license from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Since these towns have been opened up, no licenses can be required of those who establish places of business therein, but by approval of the Department, all who desire to do so and can make the proper showing, are given the right to trade with the Indians under the supervision of the U. S. Indian Trade Supervisor, under the card system, authorized by the Department for this reservation several years ago. Quite a number have taken advantage of this permission, and, under the regulations that permit an Indian to obtain credit to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of his quarterly annuity, his financial interests, so far as payments through the Indian Agent's Office are concerned, are very well protected.

Trade Supervisor, Herbert C. Ripley, reports under date



of August 13, 1907, as follows:

"The number of traders now licensed and using the trading cards issued by the Department through this office has been somewhat reduced by the opening of the townsites on the reservation, but the principal stores and banks located on these townsites have taken out the new form of license in order to avail themselves of the collection feature of the card.

The bond required is a qualified bond for \$10,000.00 and the traders are required to comply with all regulations of the Indian Office relative to trade with Indians, and also to use the trading card when extending credit to an annuitant on his Annuity Payment. The banks are allowed to charge interest at the rate of 12% on money loaned and both traders and bankers are complying with these rules and regulations.

The card system and the rules concerning same were quite fully explained in the report of last year and therefore are not repeated here.

There are eighteen ~~(18)~~ licensed firms at Pawhuska engaged in the following lines of business:

3 banks, 2 general stores, 3 lumber yards, 1 nursery, 1 drug store, 3 clothing stores, 1 hardware, 1 music and sewing machine store, 2 meat markets, and 1 grocery.

One general store, at Bigheart,  
 One " " " " Avant,  
 One " " " " Grayhorse,  
 One " " " " Burbank,  
 One " " " " Osage,  
 One " " " " Prue,  
 One " " " " Salt Creek,  
 One " " " " Okeesa,  
 One " " " " Remington,  
 One " " " " Wynona,  
 One " " " " Nelagony,

There are 3 general stores and 1 meat market at Fairfax, also 4 general stores and 2 banks at Hominy.

The stores at Burbank, Osage, Prue, Salt Creek, Okeesa, Remington, Wynona and Nelagony do not use the cards.

During the year credit has been extended on the cards to the amount of \$209,062.54, as follows:

Quarter ending September, 1906,.....	\$34357.63
" " " " December, 1906,.....	53812.08
" " " " March, 1907,.....	34464.00
" " " " June, 1907,.....	86428.83
	<u>\$209062.54</u>

There is unpaid a balance of \$6,186.30 being amounts due the traders from those whose rights are contested and who did not participate in the June annuity payment. These amounts will be paid when they receive the back annuity money due them, nearly all of them having been restored to the roll.

In addition to settling the card indebtedness as above stated, this office has during the past year adjusted and settled, at the request of the annuitants, many thousands of

A confused condition of affairs has existed in the townsites recently opened up on the reservation, especially as to the introduction of intoxicants. The townsite of Pawhuska has been incorporated under the laws of Oklahoma Territory as a city of the first class, and consequently has its own police force and laws. The other townsites have not been incorporated and consequently the only police protection they have comes from the Agency force. A prevailing opinion on the part of Territorial officers of the Department of Justice to the effect that the federal statutes covering the introduction of intoxicants into an Indian country do not apply to townsites on the Osage Reservation, has handicapped the U. S. officers to a great extent and made the introduction of liquors, especially into the townsite of Pawhuska, a thing of daily occurrence. When whiskey and other intoxicants are introduced into a town located in the center of an Indian country such as the Osage Reservation, as unrestrictedly as they are into Pawhuska, nothing less than considerable drunkenness among the Indians in and adjacent to the town can be expected.

The police force of the reservation has been active in the apprehension of law breakers, collecting grass taxes, settling disputes between Indians and their white farmers, and assisting the Osage Allotting Commission in the way of delivering summonses, notices, etc.

During the year, 147 arrests have been made for crimes committed as follows:

dollars of indebtedness owing by them to parties who are not licensed traders, saving the annuitants much trouble and expense and reducing many of the bills to a more reasonable basis.

The majority of annuitants have other incomes than their annuity payments and obtain credit thereon, and acting under the instructions of the Department, I look after this business as closely as possible and require frequent reports from the licensed traders and bankers showing the balances claimed against each individual annuitant on "other resources than annuity."

From the statements just received for the quarter ending June 30, 1907, I have to report that the balance due them is about \$76,000.00, a decrease of about \$25,000.00, as compared with a year ago. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that during the year we had two special payments which has enabled many of the annuitants to reduce their bills at the banks and stores. Quite a large number of improvements have been made upon their allotments and many of the mixed bloods have built on the different townsites and are sending their children to the schools. There are a few full bloods who have money in the banks drawing interest but the most of them use it as soon as it is available.

The years work has been successful and I believe that no trader or annuitant would desire to return to the old credit system that was in vogue here prior to the inauguration of the card system in 1901. At that time the balance due the traders was over \$400,000.00 and an Indian hardly ever had any cash to spend as he pleased but was compelled to trade with certain traders.

Under the present system he is given his card at payment, after he has paid the debt on the old card, and is at liberty to trade with whom he pleases, or he can keep his card and not use it at all. I encourage them to use the cards for the reason that they obtain goods and money at more reasonable rates of profit than they can without. The usual rate of interest charged here by those who have no license to use the cards is from 3% to 7% per month, while the card rate is 1% per month or fraction thereof.

During the year 1907, the field force of the agency consisted of a chief of police, five constables, and two additional farmers. On June 30, 1907, the additional farmer positions were abolished. Chief of Police, Wiley G. Haines, has made a report to me from which I am gratified to learn that there is a general improvement in the morals of the reservation and lawlessness is rapidly on the decline.

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Murder,.....	3,
Rape,.....	2,
Adultery,.....	1,
Assault,.....	23,
Larceny,.....	34,
Perjury,.....	1,
Forgery,.....	2,
Introducing and disposing,.....	65,
Timber trespass,.....	12,
Insanity,.....	4.

← Stolen stock recovered, 119 head, as well as vehicles, harness and other property amounting to considerable value.

On August 14, 1906, the Osage Allotting Commission authorized by the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, being an Act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, organized at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. The Commission was composed of Chas. E. McGhesney, Chas. O. Shepard, and Black Dog, ~~the~~ latter a full blood Osage Indian. Cassius R. Peck of Guthrie, Oklahoma, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. On June 30, 1907, Commissioner Chas. O. Shepard was relieved from further duty and Cassius R. Peck, Secretary to the Commission, promoted to the vacancy.

At this date the first allotment selection has been completed and a schedule thereof is being prepared. The second selection is being made at the rate of fifty a day and the Commission expects to complete the work in connection therewith by November 15th, next, when the taking of third selections will be begun. I presume the Commission will make a full report in regard to the allotment work, hence it is not necessary for me to go into the matter further here.

It is to be hoped that the schedule of first selections will be taken up by the Department for approval as soon as it can be submitted. It is apparently the sentiment of the tribe that the approval of this schedule should be obtained as soon as practicable. There is a feeling of uncertainty in regard to a selection until it is approved by the Department, which tends to prevent immediate improvement of the lands by the allottees, many of whom are not in possession of their first selections, nor will they be allowed to take possession thereof until the approval of the schedule is obtained.

I concur with the Commission in the belief that it would work a general satisfaction among the Indians if each schedule of selections should be approved as soon as possible after its completion.

I am pleased to know that the allotment of lands in severalty has awakened an interest among the Osages not before noticeable in providing for their families permanent homes, and while very few of the Indians do any actual labor themselves, they are beginning to wake up to the fact that it is necessary for them to put forth some sort of effort in their own behalf, even if they do so largely through the medium of hired help.

The white population of the Osage Reservation is ever increasing and with this increase comes the usual number of district and neighborhood schools. Under the Act of Congress providing for statehood for Oklahoma, the Osage Reservation has been constituted Osage County, which means before long a public school system.

During the past year a number of schools have been maintained in different parts of the reservation, and some of them have been very creditably conducted; so much so, that Indian pupils have been permitted to attend. A large majority of Indian children of school age have been kept at some school a portion of the past year. The full bloods are much easier to control in this respect than the mixed bloods of the tribe, however, I feel very well satisfied with the work in this direction during the past year.

As to the work done at the Osage Boarding school located at Pawhuska and supported by the Osage Indians, I respectfully quote from Superintendent Ross C. Preston's report, as follows:

The Osage Boarding school is surrounded on three sides by the townsite of Pawhuska. The number of acres in this reserve is 87.5, much of which is very good land. The school site is a very desirable one.

The total enrollment for the year was 144 pupils, 92 boys and 54 girls. The general health of the pupils was good. I would judge that the school room work was as good as could be expected under the circumstances. This was much interfered with because the pupils did not return on time, when they visited their homes each month, and due to the scattering of some of the boys to their homes after the fire.

The discipline of the pupils was much inferior to what it should have been. More pupils ran away from school during the past year than had ran away for several years preceeding.

The boys' dormitory was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of April 16, 1907. As this happened at three o'clock in the morning it is surprising to know that no lives were lost and no one injured. For the balance of the year the small boys were given quarters in the girls' dormitory, and the larger boys occupied the school chapel. Large tents will be used for boys quarters for the beginning of school next September.

The season has been very unfavorable to growing crops and the results are that the farm and garden crops are not very promising.

The hospital and employees mess building, which were located on ground that is now laid out for a street, were moved and located in the north part of the school campus.

A boys dormitory with a capacity of 100 pupils, to replace the one destroyed by fire, should be built at once. Since

the boys and girls messes have been combined it will be necessary to build an addition to the dining room and kitchen part of the present girls' building, in order to properly care for the pupils. A superintendents cottage is a necessity and should be built without further delay.

The industrial and domestic training at this school was about the average taught in reservation schools, with about the average amount of success.

During the first half of the year there was quite a little friction among some of the employes, which naturally had its bad effect on the school in general.

I came to this school as superintendent on the 16th day of May, 1907, so cannot speak in this report as intelligently as I could had I been here the whole year. Seven years ago I was connected with this school as Industrial Teacher. Comparing the attitude of the parents and pupils toward education and civilization at the present time to what it was then, I would say that there is a very noticeable improvement."

Mr. Preston did not report for duty as Superintendent of Osage School until May 16, 1907, relieving Laban C. Sherry, transferred to Pine Ridge as day school teacher.

The Catholic Indian Bureau maintained two boarding schools and one day school. In regard to the work being done by the Catholic Church, I quote from a report submitted to me by Father Edward van Waesberghe, catholic priest in charge, as follows:

"The attendance at the Catholic Church in Pawhuska has increased to such an extent during the past year that a larger church building has become an absolute necessity, due especially to the larger number of half breeds who have established their homes in Pawhuska. St. Joseph's day school in town had an average attendance of 40 half breeds; no full bloods had been admitted in that school till now. It is planned to rebuild this school on a larger scale on a new location outside of the present town limits but immediately next to it, donated to the Catholic Church by Mr. Charles M. Prudom, when full blood children of Pawhuska and of the Indian village will be admitted in said day school. St. Louis School had the largest attendance since its establishment in 1887, viz: 85, and four Cherokees. St John's school had an attendance of about 40 and I expect that beginning in September that school will be placed in charge of the Christian Brothers of St Louis.

The work among the full bloods has been hampered a great deal by the now almost general, "medicine church system." →



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This system draws them away from the Catholic Church and other Churches. The allotment now being made, with the Osages living on their own farms and not in villages, will be the only means of counteracting this medicine church system.\*

Various denominational churches are being maintained throughout the reservation, especially in the new townsites where religious services are held regularly. The Missionary Baptists have been doing considerable work in this field and have a strong organization at Pawhuska supported by the Home Missionary Society of New York, the Home Board of Southern Baptist Convention, and the Oklahoma Baptist Convention. Rev. G. W. Burnett who is in charge, informs me that his people expect to increase their working force in this reservation during the coming year and make some permanent improvements in the way of mission buildings, hospitals, etc.

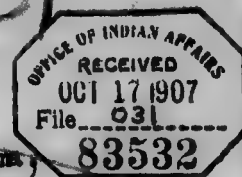
*Ret. Willard*

U.S. Indian Agent.



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~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,~~

~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,~~



Subject: ~~Annual report:~~

Otoe Agency, Oklahoma,

*September 30, 1907.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF OTOE AGENCY. *Shaw*

The Honorable,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Sir:-

The work of allotting the surplus lands of the Otoe Indians was completed and the allotments were approved January 17, 1907. The pasture fences were maintained for another year and grazing leases for one year were made by the Indians on their individual allotments. Some of the new allotments can be profitably farmed, but the greater number are better suited for grazing purposes. The introduction of cotton planting on the reservation will make more of the land available for farming purposes. Upland that will not grow corn and will produce but a light crop of wheat will produce good crops of cotton.

During August, 1907 \$333,201.74 was distributed among 360 Indians who were alive on April 21, 1904. This made a per capita payment of \$886.22. The shares of those under 18 years of age will be retained in the Treasury and draw interest at 5%. This will make a yearly interest on minor's shares <sup>which</sup> will be paid to parents or guardians.

During the payment the Indians came with their families and lived on the school reserve. Their good behavior considering the amount of money in camp was the subject of much favorable comment. Numerous collectors were here, but they gave but little trouble.

← The older full-blood Indians paid their debts in full and most of them had money left. This balance was well invested in building additions to their houses, in purchasing furniture etc. The educated class of younger Indians did not do so well and most of them got promptly rid of the balance to their credit after paying their debts.

The plan of depositing the proceeds of the sale of inherited Indian lands has worked excellently well. Some fine new homes have been built for Otoe Indians with money thus deposited. These Indians take pleasure and pride in nice homes and in buying household furniture. None but the best is good enough. They sleep in beds, cook on up-to-date ranges and have dining room tables which I hope are not ornamental and used only on big occasions. →

← There has been a constant ~~improving~~ betterment in their ~~method~~ <sup>in</sup> of living since the ruling in regard to the depositing of the proceeds from the sale of inherited Indian land went into effect.

In my humble opinion the infrequency of the Indian's payments have to a large extent caused the credit system and the enormous rates of interest therein involved. Before one can properly master the use of dollars he should have been through the kindergarten use of dimes. The monthly \$10 payments are made of good use of by the Otoe Indians and do good because with it they usually make cash purchases and get the best and most they can for the money.

The mescal bean eating is thoroughly under control. These people organized a church <sup>and</sup> as the Territorial law prohibits the eating of mescal they make a tea of it and serve it in communion at their church services. A tactful special agent was here and attended one of these services. He decided that it was best to let well enough alone. At the present the membership of the

church is growing smaller and the interest less.

The Otoo school has had a very prosperous year. Last year the attendance averaged 83, the full capacity of the building. This year pupils living near district schools were encouraged to attend them. Every effort was made to establish district schools and as ~~and as~~ many as possible ~~placed~~ in every township on the reservation. As a result the attendance at the government school was reduced to about sixty. The <sup>Otoo</sup> children in the district schools did well and were fairly prompt in attendance.

The cattle belonging to the Otoo School herd are the best in the community. The Poland china hogs are of pure strain and are in fine condition. The school hogs brought top prices when sold.

The oats crop on the school farm met with disaster during the visitation of the green bugs. The wheat and oats were destroyed all over the country. The spring was wet and late and I am much afraid that the corn in spite of the very best care and attention will not amount to much. Fortunately there is a large surplus from last years' crop in the granaries and it is safe to say that no corn will have to be bought for Otoo during the coming year. The School garden was fine.

The class room work has been all that could have been desired.

During the year the agency and school cottages have been repainted. The school orchard has been replanted with 50 apple, 25 plum, 50 pear, 50 cherry trees, and grape vines and blackberries have been put out and soft maple and black locust shade trees were planted throughout the school and agency grounds. These trees, in addition to the elm, boxelder, ash, willow and other trees already planted, will I hope, insure plentiful shade in the time to come.

During the year 35 acres

On May 3rd, 1907 the Agency Office and school Commissary was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire broke out between four and five o'clock P M ; the wind was in the north west and blowing a gale.

All efforts to extinguish the flames were futile ; the employees worked nobly to save the official records and all were saved; all else in the building was lost.

During the year 6500 acres of tribal land <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ allotted. This threw great additional labor on the clerical force in making leases on these new allotments.

While the Otoe tribe is small, the reservation is large and the tribe rich. Each member of the tribe has a dual allotment and the individual cash accounts now carried make the work of cash and property clerks most arduous.

~~Very respectfully,~~



Supt. & Spcl. Disb. Agt.

1907

$$\frac{92}{52}$$

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*Report of Superintendent in charge of Pawnee Agency* <sup>17</sup>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Pawnee Agency, Okla., Aug. 12, 1907.

The Pawnee Indian Agency and Training School are located within the corporate limits of the City of Pawnee, Oklahoma, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from the principal business part of the city, and less than one mile from the Santa Fe and Frisco depots, the lines of both these railways passing through the reservation.

The Pawnee Allotments are scattered over a tract of land three ranges in width, and extending from the Arkansas River on the north to the Cimarron on the south: a distance of forty-eight miles. While the Pawnees have a great deal of fine bottom land, the greater part of their holdings is what is termed here, "up-land," but of a fair quality. On many of the allotments there is considerable timber, but as it is mainly jack-oak, it does not represent any special value. There <sup>are</sup> few allotments, however, that will not provide all the fuel and fencing needed for many years. There are also few places, where good water can not be had at a reasonable depth, while many of them have running water.

Farming operations among the Indians this year will not be as successful as they were last year. This, however, is not due to any lapse of interest or industry on the part of the Indians. The season has been a very discouraging one/- too much rain in the early part of the year, making the planting late/ and preventing early cultivation/, and not enough rain later in the season/, the

-:Page 2:-

crops being literally burned up by the scorching winds. White farmers are suffering equally with the Indians. No one expects over a half crop of corn, the main crop grown in the section of the country occupied by the Indians. The few patches of cotton put in by the Indians, look well, and will make a fair yield.

The allotted lands continue to bring satisfactory rentals. We get from 25 to 50 cents per acre for pasture land, and from \$1.50 to \$4.00 for cultivated land. The total amount of lease money disbursed to the Indians during the year, was \$ 67244.90. The demand for leases was not so strong this year as before, due, undoubtedly in a great measure, to the opening of the "Big Pasture" in the southern part of the Territory. There has also been a considerable emigration from this section of the country to New Mexico.

Very little inherited land has been sold by the Pawnee Indians during the year. Our Indians are loath to part with their lands, and have sold considerably less than 1/3 of the amount open to sale. Neither do they care for patents in fee, as is evidenced by the fact that there has been but one application filed. The condition of the inherited Indian Land Funds at this agency is shown by the following table:-

	1st Natl Bank	Pawnee Natl Bank	Arkansas Valley Natl Bank.
Amount of bonds	\$35,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$25,000.00
On hand June 30, 1906	32,744.32	38,612.99	22,658.92
Deposits during year	6,353.93	4,535.00	7,862.18
Withdrawn during year	13,267.53	10,595.89	9,229.29
Interest paid	1,753.63	2,114.69	1,373.76
Balance June 30, 1907	27,584.35	34,666.79	22,665.57
<u>Disbursements during</u>			
Improvements	4,744.26	4,529.56	3,118.45
Household goods	837.48	769.65	736.95
Miscellaneous	6,120.84	3,709.23	3,805.39
Stock	675.45	867.00	905.00
Supplies	889.50	770.45	663.50

The rate of interest received on the deposits was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent daily balances on deposit account and 6 percent on time deposits. I am glad to be able to report improvement in the conditions

as to the use of liquor by the Indians. The change is quite marked. It is due very largely to our success in convicting and sending to prison, a number of very active boot-leggers, and in closing two saloons, whose business with the Indians was notorious. The fact, also, that I have been separating on the annuity roll, the names of those who use liquor habitually, from their families, and allowing them to draw only their own annuity; and that I do not allow those who drink, to check on their land money, has had a wholesome effect.



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Two denominations are represented in missionary work at this agency, the Methodist and Baptist, the former being in charge of Miss Kate Leebrick, and the latter in charge of Rev. J. G. Brendel. The Baptist people are but just entering the work, and are now building a residence and chapel on the tract of land set apart for them. Both of the missionaries are devoted and earnest workers, and report the situation as encouraging.

The Pawnee School, under the immediate charge of Mr. Ernest E. Walker during the early part of the year, and <sup>Mr.</sup> Geo. A. Trotter, during the last three months, has, on the whole, had a successful year. The school was, at all times, under good discipline, and the work of the employees, in their several departments, was as efficient as could be expected, when the miserably poor character and condition of the school buildings and equipment is taken into consideration. The school garden was a success, and an abundance of all kinds of vegetables needed, was raised. The farm (outside of the alfalfa field, which yielded a fair crop) produced practically nothing. In an attempt to clear the farm of cockle-burrs, we planted 100 acres to small grain (50 acres each to wheat and oats). The wheat was almost destroyed by the green bug, and the oats were totally destroyed by the green bug and a severe storm just before cutting time. The total yield of the 100 acres will be between 200 and 300 bushels of wheat. The orchard of over 200 trees, set

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out last fall, has done well. The school <sup>stock</sup> is in good condition. The class-room work, during the year, was creditable alike to both pupils and teachers. The individual gardens were decidedly successful. The instruction given the pupils in regard to the humane treatment of animals is considered by the employees to have brought good results.

The Pawnee people continue thoroughly loyal to the school, but are greatly disappointed at the delay in getting our new plant. As showing the loyalty of the older people to their home school, I desire to state that on the day that the school opened, 95 % of the children asked for, were brought in. Before the end of the week, all the children required, were on hand. All children were permitted to go home during the Christmas vacation, and on the day appointed for their return, every child was accounted for. The total enrollment for the year was 110: the average attendance 104.

Pupils were enrolled at non-reservation schools as follows:-

Haskell, <u>                    </u> 33,	Carlisle, <u>                    </u> 20,
Chillico, <u>                    </u> 29,	Hampton, <u>                    </u> 3,
Phoenix, <u>                    </u> 1	

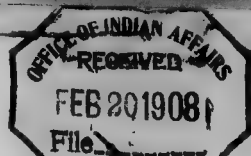
Twelve pupils attended the public schools.

As shown by the census taken June 30, 1907, the population of the Pawnee Tribe is:-

Males, <u>                                    </u>	306
Females, <u>                                    </u>	338/ 644

The scholastic population ( 5 to 18 ) is 170.

*Geo. W. Nece*  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.



*Oct. 3/17 Trans. 14. 031*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

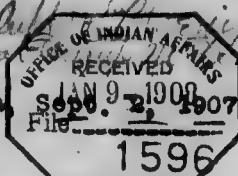


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Subject: ~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE~~  
 Annual re-  
 port of Super-  
 intendant of  
 Phoenix Indi-  
 an School for  
 fiscal year 1907.

*Center*  
 ANNUAL REPORT

*(Capacity, at Phoenix, Arizona)*  
 Phoenix, Arizona



The Phoenix Indian School is beautifully situated on a level tract of land three miles north of Phoenix, and at the terminus of the trolley line connected with the city. It has 240 acres of land in the heart of the irrigated section of the Salt River Valley, where surrounding land is selling for about \$300 per acre. It is expected that before the end of another year the Roosevelt dam will be far enough advanced to admit of some water storage in the Tonto Reservoir, which will insure an ample supply for irrigation.

During the past year the enrollment was 791; the average attendance 709. There were 33 tribes represented, from seven states and territories. The graduating class numbered 17.

During the year the septic tank, which was built at a cost of nearly \$3,000 was put in operation, and various improvements on the sewer line were completed. The sewerage was used to raise a crop of broom corn, both standard and dwarf varieties being planted. The crop was heavy, and the brush good. When the first

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crop had been gathered, the stalks were cut down and fed to horses and cattle. In a short time a second crop came up from the old roots, and the quantity and quality of brush exceeded the first crop. This is the first attempt to grow broom corn in this vicinity as far as is known. It is our intention to manufacture the brush into brooms for the use of the school and for sale, and thus institute a new trade for the boys, and one which they should quickly learn.

The usual amount of repair work was done on buildings and sidewalks, and cement walks were considerably extended in three directions. A small cottage for employees was built by the school details.

There were two things that considerably interfered with effective work during this year. The first was the constant and growing trouble with the new boilers installed a year ago, which managed to require the spare time of the engineer and his detail, and that of several other departments, and caused the expense for fuel to mount up unreasonably high. It is thought now that the difficulty is in a fair way to be remedied soon. <sup>9</sup>The other hindrance to the usual good work of the school was a serious epidemic of measles--the first in seven years--which began in March. There were 238

-3-

cases, and while nearly all made good recovery, a few died from pneumonia and tuberculosis immediately following. The doctor and nurses, teachers and matrons, were untiring in their care of the sick, and at one time there <sup>were</sup> four large dormitories, beside the hospital, given over to the patients, with employees on duty both night and day.

#### CAMP McDOWELL RESERVATION.

This reservation, which extends ten miles along the Verde river and about two miles each side of it, is 21 miles north-east of the Phoenix school. The census for 1907 shows 181 Mojave Apache, 7 Yuma Apache, and 4 Tonto Apache, a total of 192.

The day-school has been quite successful, although the enrollment was only 21, and the average attendance 13, four having been transferred to Phoenix.

There has been less trouble with floods the past year than the previous year, and after the government ditch was repaired and extended it supplied sufficient water to irrigate all the land those few Indians can cultivate. The Mazon ditch on the lower part of the reservation also remains in good repair, and takes care of a small acreage. However, the amount of ground farmed is exceedingly small. Wages have been good in the nearby

mining camps, on railroads and irrigation projects, and thus a great part of the living of these Indians is thus made by working outside of the reservation. Basket making still provides a considerable income. Little has been done in raising cattle, poultry and bees, but they will not do well, when the owners are away from home for weeks at a time.

*W.B. Smith* Progress has been made in developing a better public opinion in favor of morality and right living. A large element has supported the vigorous efforts to discourage tipu drinking, prohibit gambling, and insist on a higher standard in regard to the marriage relations. An interesting test case was brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the territory of Arizona, having and exercising the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, <sup>is</sup> as vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States--the United States vs. Quallam Talva, No. 690--charging adultery under the Edmonds Act. Both parties had been previously married, the man under license issued by me; but each had separated from former husband or wife without obtaining any decree of divorce, and those two had been living together for some months as husband and wife. It was claimed in court that Quallam Talva, when he was married

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on the license issued by the superintendent on the form prescribed by the Indian Office, by the parties declaring, in the presence of witnesses, their intentions to live together as husband and wife, by submitting to this form recognized his tribal customs in that respect, and could only secure divorce through the courts. However, the judge charged the jury, and the jury found, that, although <sup>he</sup> ~~he~~ clearly understood the step he was taking, the marriage was not performed according to the laws of Arizona, and was no more binding than a marriage according to Indian custom. A marriage according to Indian custom, however, among these people, is recognized as a legal marriage; but, if so, a divorce according to Indian custom is also legal. Hence, Qualiam Talva, as a Mojave Apache, had been legally married, legally divorced, and legally married again. In consequence, I have discontinued issuing marriage licenses on the form prescribed for Indian agents, and recommended, whenever possible, that licenses be obtained from Probate Court and the ceremony be performed by some magistrate or minister of the Gospel in accordance with the laws of Arizona. Since this time one returned student has been thus legally married.

*W. A. Jones*  
In accordance with a petition voluntarily presented by the Indians, and with a view to improve the moral trend of their reservation, the Farmer-in-charge early in the spring reported six persons whose presence



on the reservation was considered detrimental to the peace and welfare of the tribe. The Office accordingly, on June 21, 1907, authorized the removal of those persons from the reservation, with the assistance of six additional policemen. On Saturday, June 22, Mr. Wm. H. Gill, the Farmer-in-charge, called a meeting of the Indians in front of the Agency Headquarters, to notify them of the action of the Office, giving the names of those who were to leave the reservation within one week's time, on account of their evil influence in the tribe. Immediately Austin Navajo, the husband of one of those whose name was read, left the meeting, going to his home a short distance away. He soon returned with a rifle, which he shot recklessly into the traders <sup>of the</sup> ~~A~~ post and the farmer's residence, wounding one Indian who happened to be on the porch of the residence. He then walked around the house, peering into the windows, looking for the Farmer and family, who had sought refuge within. He finally came in at the front door, and catching sight of Mr. Gill, leveled his rifle; but Mr. Gill, realizing the situation, was too quick for him, and shot him in the face with a shotgun just as the Indian's rifle was discharged, the rifle bullet entering the door casing near which Mr. Gill was standing. Navajo died almost immediately. At my request a coroner's inquest was held, which entirely exonerated Mr. Gill.



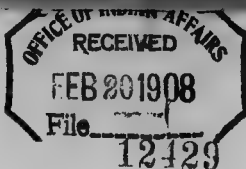
The six Indians who were ordered to leave the reservation left peaceably within the time given them. Mr. Gill is strongly to be recommended for inculcating a higher standard of living among these people, and for improving their condition in general. His fearless conscientiousness and his firmness in dealing with them have had an excellent influence in leading them into civilization. He and Mrs. Gill, the field station, are now leaving their work on this reservation for further pioneer missionary work in Nevada, after faithfully sowing the good seed and laying the foundation for permanent advancement among the Mojave-Apaches.

On my recommendation a day school has been established at Camp Verde, Arizona, thirty miles east of Dewey Post Office, at Cherry Creek Station--the nearest railroad point--a station on the Prescott & Eastern railroad, 20 miles from Prescott, Arizona. These Indians are also principally Mojave-Apache, of the same tribe and band as those at McDowell. They are on no reservation, and have <sup>been</sup> under the jurisdiction of no agent since they left the San Carlos reservation two years ago. A policeman has been appointed, and a teacher and housekeeper are on the ground ready to open school.

In accordance with the established policy of the Office to segregate the Indian country into small units under bonded officers, and on my recommendation, the

Camp McNeill reservation will soon be separated from my jurisdiction, and the newly appointed Farmer-in-charge will be made the special disbursing agent. The teacher at Camp Verde will also be appointed superintendent of the Camp Verde school and special disbursing agent in charge of the four or five hundred Indians in that region. It is believed that these interesting Indians, who have been for some time self-supporting, although the support is at times very meager, will thus have closer supervision and more immediate assistance in securing education for their children and in protecting their rights, and greater encouragement to better living.

W. H. G. (Name) Plain  
Superintendent.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,



*Report of Supt. in Charge of Pima Agency*  
Subject:

Pima Agency, Sacaton

Annual Report, 1907.

August 19th,



The Honorable t

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report on affairs of this Agency  
for the year ended June 30th, 1907.

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Arizona, sixteen miles north of Casa Grande, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad. Casa Grande is the railway and telegraph station and is connected with Sacaton by stage carrying mail and passengers every day except Sunday.

The Gila River Reservation, the Salt River Reservation and the Gila Bend Reservation are under this Agency. The population is as follows:-

	Males	Females.	Total.
Pima	2079	1958	4037
Papago	1057	1001	1758
Maricopa	193	190	383
	3329	3149	6478

The census taken in June 1907, shows an increase in the Pima and Maricopa, and a decrease of the Papago, who do not live on the Reservation.

The wheat crop of the Indians was very good, also the yield of barley and hay. Many of the adult Indians have been at work

*Handwritten:* Labor out of reservation ..... \$ 106,875.00  
 65,000 Bushels wheat .....  
 30,000 bushels of barley .....  
 4,000 tons of hay .....  
 4,500 cords of wood .....  
 Labor for school and agency .....

-2-

at Yuma, Arizona, on the Laguna Dam, and in Mexico on the Imperial Canal. The total earnings of these Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1907 amounted to,-

\$106,875.00,	for labor out of reservation,
55,250.00,	for 65,00 bushels of wheat,
18,000.00,	for 30,000 bushels of barley,
20,000.00,	for 4,000 tons of hay
21,000.00	for 4,500 cords of wood,
24,000.00,	for labor for school and agency
<u>\$ 245,125.00</u>	

They did a great deal of work on the canals in the Salt River Valley of which no account could be obtained. In addition they have raised corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, etc., in sufficient quantities for their needs. The year has been a prosperous one for the Pima.

The boarding school at Sacaton and the six day schools have done good work. An epidemic of measles in November and December, 1906, reduced the attendance at all schools during the remainder of the year. The St. John's Mission school, at Gila Crossing reports an average attendance for the year of 123 boarders and 55 day scholars and the work of those in charge has been good.

The school farm at Sacaton has furnished the pupils with fresh vegetables, melons, etc., and the surplus has helped the six hundred Indians in the vicinity of the school. Many tons of alfalfa have been harvested and some is being fed to beef cattle purchased from Indians.

-3-

The Indian Court, composed of three Pima, have handled all cases pertaining to disputed ownership of land, cattle and horses, in an honest manner and rendered just decisions. No criminal cases during the year.

The policemen, all full bloods, have performed thier duties in an acceptable manner.

The farming conditions have been improved in every way and the Indians have kept their irrigating ditches free from weeds and silt so as to obtain full benefit of the river water. The land has been leveled and is better prepared for economical use of the water. The cattle are all in good condition and the Indians have sold a large number. The grade of cattle raised is good.

All Indians secure licenses before marriage, and the Indian customs in this, as well as other matters are disappearing. The conviction of many persons who have made a practice of selling liquor to Indians has had a good effect, and very little drinking has been done by the Pimas during the past six months.

All roads on the reservation are in good repair due to work of the Indians.

~~Very respectfully,~~

*(B. J. Winder)*  
Superintendent.

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Annual Report of Ponca Etc  
Indian Agency & Training school  
for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1907.

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H.M.Noble, Supt. & S.D.A.  
Aug. 27, 1907.  
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Annual Report of Ponca Etc.  
Indian Agency & School.

*Report of Superintendent of Ponca School  
Ponca and Tonkawa, Whiteagle, Oklahoma,*

August 27, 1907.

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The Ponca Indians belong to the Dhegiha division of the great Siouan stock and now number at this Agency 578 souls, a net gain during the past four years of 24. Of the 142 families making up the tribe, 92 live in their own houses which, the small, are comfortable and adapted to their present needs. The 50 remaining families move about considerably, live in tents or with their relatives. Parents frequently refuse to allow their newly married daughters to accompany their husbands to homes of their own on their own allotment, with the result of overcrowded parental quarters.

The Ponca faithfully believe in the old-time custom of making and breaking the marital relation, and only the interposition of force will make them comply with the law. They now bury their dead in the tribal cemetery instead of various places on the reservation. A United States flag is invariably raised over the grave, there to remain until frayed and worn out by the elements. The usual custom of giving away nearly everything by the mourning friends is still in vogue.

With the exception of a few confirmed inebriates, very little drunkenness now exists among the Ponca. According special privileges to those who are sober and industrious, and the withholding lease rentals from those who drink to excess, have proven prominent factors in the suppression of intoxicants. The mescal

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An. Rep. #2.

been employed by a quasi-religious organization among these Indians also seems to have a restraining effect in the use of liquor, especially among the younger men of the tribe. This remedy is likely to prove more disastrous than the evil itself.

These people, if anything, are agriculturists and possess the finest land in the country. The corn planted by the Ponca this season compares favorably with that grown by the average white lessee, and no doubt comprises a larger area than in any former year, with prospects of a good crop.

Horses, implements, harness, and household furnishings amounting to \$8212.00 were purchased under my supervision during the year from inherited funds, which, added to that purchased in former years, enabled these Indians to prosecute their agricultural pursuits with fair success. <sup>There were</sup> \$4820.00 were spent in the erection of good houses and barns, properly built on stone or brick foundations and completed in workmanship manner. All buildings newly built are insured for three fourths value against fire and wind. One barn burned and one was blown down by a cyclone, the insurance promptly paid, and new ones erected in their stead immediately.

Considerable pressure has to be exercised to prevent the squandering of articles purchased from inherited funds. All such articles of sufficient size have been branded ID and the public notified not to deal in any manner with property belonging to the Indians so marked. This has had a salutary effect.

With the exception of several families having a cow, very little live stock is owned by these Indians.



An. Rep. #3.

The Court of Indian Offences was abolished two years ago on account of lack of authority. The next best thing was to make the Superintendent a Justice of the Peace which has proven very effective in the matter of legalizing Indian marriages and in preserving order on the Reservation. The county judiciary seems loth to take up Indian cases, probably on account of the expense, and because the Indian is not a tax payer.

Of 138 adult male Indians entitled to vote, only about 15 have ever exercised the privilege. A small gift will swing their vote from one party to another or will prevent their voting altogether.

Road making done by Indians here consists mainly in working out their poll tax under the direction of the township officers.

On June 30, 1907, the Ponca had the following amount of funds to their credit, viz:

<u>United States Treasury:</u>	
Trust Funds -----	\$70,000.00
<u>Winfield Nat'l. Bank, Winfield, Kas:</u>	
Inherited Funds -----	10,478.56
<u>Farmer's Nat'l. Bank, Ponca, O.T.:</u>	
Inherited Funds -----	28,768.80
Funds of minors and incompetents -	10,512.02
Guardian Funds -----	17,791.47
Total -----	\$137,550.85

The Ponca Training School, under the direct supervision of Mr. J.M. Dankwardt, has closed another very successful scholastic year. The capacity of the School is 100 pupils; enrollment, 106; average attendance, 104-.. The work in the industrial and academic departments has been conducted along the lines set forth in my former reports. The moral tone is high; the health of the children has been excellent thruout the entire year.

The school plant is in good condition; the campus beautiful with lawns, flowers, and cement walks; the farm productive; everybody looking forward to a prosperous and successful year.

All children on the reservation physically qualified to enter school were in attendance at the Ponca school, non-reservation schools, or in the district school at Whiteagle. Only four attended this latter school as these Indians prefer the schools provided by the government.

Missionary work is being carried on by the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. J. Simms, in charge. A neat new church has been erected near the Agency and dedicated for service. Quite a number of Indians attend the Sunday school and church services each Sunday, and some hopes are entertained for the emancipation of these people from many of their old-time customs and traditions which now greatly retard their development, both morally and industrially.

The Tonkawa Indians continue to enjoy life under the benign direction of Mr. Garrett C. Brewer who has directly supervised their affairs for some years. Their children do not attend any school. No special religious work has been attempted with these people during the year. They all live in comfortable houses and work as little as possible.

The annual census taken June 30, 1907 shows the following population:

Ponca: (142 families) :-  
All ages- (Males, 282; females, 296) ---- 578,  
Males, 18 years and over ----- 157,  
Females, 14 years and over ----- 179,  
Children, 6 to 16 years, inclusive, --- 144.

Tonkawa (16 families):

All ages (Males 24; females, 25) -----	49,
Males, 18 years and over -----	17,
Females, 14 years and over -----	20,
Children, 6 years to 16, inclusive, -----	7.

*A. M. Noble*

Superintendent & Spl. Disb. Agent.

Rice Station School, Ariz.

August 19, 1907.

J. S. Perkins, Sup't.

ANNUAL REPORT.

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*Perkins*



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

*Report of Superintendent of Rice Station School*

Rice Station School, Talklial, Ariz.

August 19,



This is the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of the Rice Station School. The school is upon the San Carlos Indian reservation, three quarters of a mile from the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern R.R. which connects with the Southern Pacific at Bowie 104 miles away. The Western Union Telegraph office is at Talklial, three quarters of a mile from the Superintendent's office, and connected therewith by telephone. The school has a post-office and daily mail.

The climate is excellent, dry, with cool nights in summer and sunshiny days in winter. Frost falls from about November first to April first.

The present capacity is 216, and this will probably be increased after the completion of the Mess Hall now building. The two dormitories are commodious, well ventilated, and only one story. Each is supplied with a large bath-house with cement floor and containing lavatories, ring-baths and toilets. The school-building has four school-rooms and a chapel. It is equipped with modern desks, slate blackboards, piano and all other necessary apparatus for proper instruction. The hospital is constructed of

*11*

white stone, has seven rooms, pantries, bath and toilet accommodations and a small dispensary which supplies room for the medical supplies. The employes' building is of white stone, contains ten nice bedrooms and two bathrooms and toilets. The commissary and carpenter-shop are both of white stone and are good buildings. The Superintendent's residence is of white stone with bath and toilet, and contains the office. The boiler-house is built of stone and contains the boiler, pumps, engineer's shop, iceplant and cold storage. The laundry is of white cut stone, is 26 x 80 feet. The ironing-room is large and convenient and the wash-room has a concrete floor with gravity drain, and is supplied with the necessary machinery of best quality including centrifugal extractor, brass washer, and engine. The Mess Hall, now nearly completed, is of white stone, will accommodate 260 children and contains the childrens' dining-room and kitchen, the employes' dining-room and kitchen, the bakery and cold storage and pantries. The barns, both old and new are frame. New fences of wire netting have been added and new cement walks put down.

The plant is lighted by gasoline gas.

The farm contains 60 acres and produces large crops of alfalfa hay besides fruit and vegetables, all under irrigation. The main ditch taps the San Carlos river three miles above and supplies the school with water for irrigation. We have raised hogs, chickens, cattle and horses. The range herd is doing well, increasing in number and keeping in good condition.

-3-

The boys and girls are in the school-room half the day and do industrial work the other half, in both of which they are making satisfactory progress. The boys are taught the trades, farming and stock-raising, and the girls learn cooking, sewing, house-keeping, washing and ironing.

*J. A. Perkins*

Superintendent & Physician.

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OFFICE OF  
Indian Affairs  
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*See and Fox Agency, Oklahoma,*  
*July 31, 1907.*

*W. G. Kohlenberg,*  
*Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.*

ANNUAL REPORT.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma,July 31, 1907.

*Report of Superintendent in charge of Sac and Fox Agency.*

The Sac and Fox Agency and School is located six miles south of Stroud, Oklahoma, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, and nine miles south-east of Davenport, Oklahoma, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. Stroud, Oklahoma, is the shipping point.

SCHOOL. The enrollment at the Sac and Fox Indian Training School during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 82 and the average attendance was 69. All of the children of school age, whose health would permit, were enrolled in some school; 45 children attended the white public schools, in towns and country districts. In many cases in the country the children did not attend at all regularly. The children go to school when they choose and in some cases coming under my observation this seems to have been about two or three half days a week. This irregular attendance causes trouble with the teacher, who in most cases has already too much work to give each pupil individual attention, and further complaints come from patrons of the school that the Indian children are uncleanly. I doubt that this plan will be successful, at least not under present conditions. Most of the Indians have too much business away from their homes consequently when they leave they take their children with them.

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← Considering the number of changes in employees the work of the school was very satisfactory during the past year. The health of the children was good.

A number of the larger pupils were transferred to the non-reservation schools last Fall, leaving a large per cent of those enrolled small ones.

The school plant consists of three principal buildings, - the girls' building, boys' building and school building. The girls' building and school building are in good condition beyond the necessity of a few repairs, but the boys' building is in poor shape and should be replaced. The sewerage system is not worthy of the name and a new one should be installed. The new well which was completed during the year furnishes an abundance of good water of good quality and the pump and boiler installed render satisfactory service. The tank now in use is too small, the tower is too low, and both should be replaced.

The school farm produced better than during any previous year. All feed and forage used was raised; \$538.00 worth of hogs were sold during the year, with a number yet on hand. Farming must be the principal occupation of the boys after they leave school, hence special attention is given this branch of the work, using only such tools as the average farmer is provided with. We have no traction engine drawing gang plows nor other machinery of like character. Neither do we teach tailoring, shoemaking, harnessmaking, etc., as trades, to boys who must eventually return to the farm for a livelihood, if they secure it at all through their own efforts. →

← A small field of cotton was planted for instruction mainly, and about \$63.00 worth was sold.

The girls receive instruction in milking, and caring for milk as well as in cooking, housekeeping, sewing, washing, etc. At present there is no suitable place in which to care for milk but it is hoped that facilities along this line will be provided soon.

A few of the "Returned students" work and do well, but the majority are shiftless and idlers. They are, perhaps, better equipped to make their incomes keep them without working than those who have not had the advantages of an advanced education.

INDIANS Progress among the Indians of this agency is slow. I am of the opinion that no real progress will be made so long as annuity moneys, lease funds, etc., are paid them as at present. All these funds should be disposed of in some manner as soon as possible. When they are exhausted the Indians will have to go to work. Holding the funds and paying them at the rate of \$10 per month, except to the older ones who are past work, is a detriment. As long as any funds are held in trust by the Government, the Indians will depend on those funds and look forward to the time when they will be paid out, even to the extent of going in debt for the full amount coming to them.

The trust period on one-half of each Sac and Fox allotment would have expired September 3, 1906. At the request of the Indians it was extended in all but 52 cases. In a number of cases extension of the trust period was made without the consent of the allottee. →

← In the 52 cases where no extension was made the allottee received patent in fee simple.)

(In one case, that of Frank Jones, patent was granted through a special Act of Congress.)

(In many cases where patents were thus granted the land has been sold and the money spent long ago.

Forty eight applications for the "Removal of Restrictions" under Act of May 8, 1906, Public No. 149, were received during the year. Thus far 11 requests have been granted, 12 rejected and 25 not yet acted on. As a rule the majority of applicants for patents under this Act, are the irresponsible ones,- the ones who want the restrictions removed in order that they might dispose of their land and spend the money.

Most of the allotments under the jurisdiction of this agency are rented or leased either wholly or in part. A great deal of work devolves upon this office in looking after leases, drawing them up, collecting the rental, making up the rolls and paying the money over to the allottees.

Only three tracts of inherited Indian land were listed for sale during the year and none were sold. In one case it was impossible to make a deed on account of failure to probate the minors' interests, and in the other two cases no bids were received.

A number of cases of drunkenness were discovered on the reservation during the year and punished by confinement in the agency jail. It is still possible for the Indians to secure all the whiskey they want in the towns near where they live, and it is

still as difficult as formerly to secure the necessary evidence to convict.

*The <sup>la</sup> CENSUS of the Indians is:*

Sauk and Fox.

Males, (over 18,-134; under 18,-126)	260
Females, (over 14,-147; under 14,-115)	262
Between 6 and 16,	130
Births,	26
Deaths,	11

Iowas.

Males, (over 18,-18; under 18,-22)	40
Females, (over 14,-22; under 14,-18)	48
Between 6 and 16,	27
Births,	6
Deaths,	10

Very respectfully,

*M. Stohleberg*  
 Superintendent and  
 Special Disbursing  
 Agent.

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**SALEM INDIAN SCHOOL,  
CHEMAWA, OREGON,**

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**August 28, 1907**

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**Edwin L. Chalcraft,  
Superintendent**

**Annual Report of the  
Salem Indian School for  
the fiscal year 1907**

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# Reports concerning Indians in Oregon

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Superintendent of Chemawa

REPORT OF ~~SALEM INDIAN SCHOOL~~,

Chemawa, Oregon, August 28, 1907.

The Salem Indian School is situated near the middle of the Willamette Valley, forty-seven miles south of the City of Portland, and five miles north of Salem, the capital of the State, and in one of the most fertile agricultural regions of the whole country which is adapted to the greatest variety of agricultural products. The farms surrounding the School consist of small tracts and are well cultivated by a thrifty class of farmers. The School is connected with Salem by the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Electric Line. Snow-capped mountains are ever in sight to the eastward and north, with intervening forests of cedar, fir and other evergreen trees. The Pacific Ocean is near enough to the westward to enable parties of pupils to visit the beaches for their outings during the summer vacations. Two parties of sixty pupils each, in charge of employees, visited the Coast this summer.<sup>9</sup> The larger pupils from the farm and shops find employment with the farmers near the School which supplements their instruction in agriculture under the School employees. In arranging vacation work for the pupils preference is given to agricultural pursuits, blacksmithing, engineering, carpentering and machine shop work in the order named. As the number of Indian pupils in the Northwest having no land and

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unlikely to inherit any is increasing it seems necessary to teach them a suitable trade as well as farming. The Salem School, with its environments to supplement the work within the institution, is well adapted to give its pupils instruction and experience to start them in life.

#### Buildings:

The school plant has been kept in good repair and has an attractive campus covered with evergreen trees and a profusion of roses and flowering plants and presents a pleasing appearance. No new buildings have been erected during the year, but contracts for a new brick hospital and bakery have been made and they are now under construction.

#### Enrollment:

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The enrollment for the year was ~~six hundred and sixty-eight~~. Class-room work was continued through July, allowing the next two months, August and September, for vacation in order to give the pupils an opportunity to work on farms nearby, as the hop-picking and fruit harvest comes in these two months. This has been the custom here for many years.

#### Class-room Work:

Classroom

No radical change has been made from last year's work either in the literary or industrial instruction. These have been



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closely interwoven so as to correlate each other, as authorized by the course of study, with excellent results. A class of fourteen pupils, six girls and eight boys, completed the course of study this past year. In addition to completing the course of study as laid down in the literary department, the girls were given certificates for completing a course in domestic science and the boys for wagon-making, tailoring, harness-making, painting, printing, plumbing and for satisfactory progress in industrial pursuits, respectively. *The* The graduating exercises were held on the 30th day of July and consisted of demonstrations in "Dress-making", "Making an Axle", "Drafting trousers pattern", "Making a Hame tug", "Pruning and Grafting", "Cooking", "Painting", "Printing" and "Babbitting", in addition to <sup>the</sup> salutatory and valedictory addresses. The exercises were largely attended by the citizens of Salem, Portland and the surrounding country; our building being entirely inadequate to accommodate those attending. Very favorable comments were made by those who were present and in the local press.

#### Religious Meetings:

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. societies have both had a very prosperous year. They have had large memberships and, being fully organized, have exerted a good influence on the student body. Services were held regularly on Sunday by Father Datin of the Catholic Church and by M. E. Goudge of Salem. A non-sectarian Sunday-school was conducted by the employees regularly every Sunday.

#### Literary Societies:

The four literary societies held weekly meetings during

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the year. Membership to these societies is not obligatory but most pupils of suitable age unite with one of them soon after entering school. As the strength of a society depends upon the energy of its members in soliciting pupils to join their particular society, considerable friendly rivalry has been developed. Many topics pertinent to Indian interests and education found prominent places in the programs during the past year, and the societies have proven a valuable adjunct to the literary work of the school.

#### Athletics:

The pupils have won many athletic victories during the past year. No pupils have been admitted to the school for athletic purposes, but athletic sports have been encouraged. The slogan has been "Do not come to Chemawa for athletics but to get a good industrial education and have a pleasant time while you are working for it." In addition to our usual basket ball, base ball and foot ball victories we defeated the Williamette University and McMinnville College overwhelmingly in field events and won two silver trophies and ten gold medals from the Salem Y.M.C.A. and the Portland Y.M.C.A. in cross country runs, the latter being run by ten boys who carried a letter from the Governor of Oregon to the Mayor of Portland, a distance of fifty-one and three-tenths miles, in five hours and twenty-six minutes.

#### Agriculture:

The agriculture work, including farming, dairying, and gardening and care of orchards, each under separate instructors,

has had a prosperous year. In addition to the land cultivated in former years the School has leased and cultivated an additional farm of <sup>125</sup> ~~one hundred and twenty-five~~ acres. This has supplied necessary forage and grain for our stock and has allowed the dairy herd of the School to be increased so that we are in a position to furnish our pupils with more milk and butter than in the past. The garden and orchard have supplied all the products needed in the way of vegetables and fruit for the subsistence of the pupils. A large supply of fruit was canned the past year, sufficient to serve the entire student body at least three times a week during the entire year.

#### Industrial Trades:

The work in the industrial trades department has been kept up to its high standard and the policy has been to not make supplies but rather mechanics, thus supplementing their work on the farm and in the class-room. Many of Chemawa's ex-students are at the present time successfully following their vocations in which they received instruction while here.

#### Health:

Special attention has been given to the health of the pupils. No epidemic or unusual sickness has occurred during the year. The open air sanitarium was continued with increasing good results therefrom. The new hospital, now being built, will be equipped with the open air sanitarium on broader lines, following

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those laid down by the one at Portland, Oregon, which has had the highest medical indorsement.

~~Very respectfully,~~

*Edmund Chalcraft*

Superintendent.

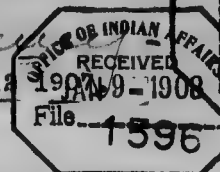
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

San Carlos, Arizona, August 12, 1907



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*Report of Agent for San Carlos Agency*

This is <sup>my</sup> ~~the~~ fourth annual report for the San Carlos Agency.

As stated in previous reports, the agency is situated on the line of the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railroad, which connects with the Southern Pacific at Bowie, Arizona.

All supplies by rail are hauled on this road.

The northern boundary of the reservation joins the Fort Apache reservation, where the White Mountain Apaches are held, the dividing line being the Black and Salt rivers.

As previously noted the San Carlos reservation is hilly and mountainous and comprises in area about 2866 square miles, one third of which is timber land. The grazing land which includes some of the forest land affords pasturage for about 33000 head of stock on which one dollar per head is paid this year, besides several thousand head belonging to Indians.

The population is as follows: Tonto Apaches 545, Coyotero Apaches 525, San Carlos Apaches 1050, Mohave 74, and Yuma 2. Total 2196.

There is a slight preponderance of deaths over births, each year.

This has been a year of prosperity for the Apaches, as the demand for their services at good wages has been uniform.

Many have taken advantage of higher wages to work off the reservation at nearby towns and mining camps.

A number of apaches have served creditably as foremen of working gangs; others have operated steam pumps and engines, or filled positions

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Seger Colony School,  
Colony, Oklahoma,  
Aug. 14, 1907.

Wm. D. Leonard,  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

Forwards annual report for  
the fiscal year ending June 30,  
1907.

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~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,~~

~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,~~

*Report of Superintendent* Seger Colony Agency & Schools,  
(Cheyenne & Arapaho)

Colony, Oklahoma,  
August 14, 1907.

The Seger Colony School is located in Washita County, Oklahoma, 14 miles south west of Weatherford, Oklahoma, the telegraph and railway station. It is beautifully located on the banks of Cobb Creek in a fine grove of forest trees, the grounds proper consisting of about 30 acres are filled with different varieties of forest and fruit trees and in the grounds the deer park of about six acres is a great attraction. The lawns are large and well kept. The Red Moon school is situated nicely, has a nice yard, a good orchard and a fine farm. It is located in Custer County, Oklahoma, 20 miles north of Elk City, Oklahoma, the telegraph and railway station.

Agency

*the* Census: Cheyennes 286 males 312 females Total 598  
Arapahoes 69 " 67 " 136  
*grand total* 734 *See in*

Births 29 Deaths 22

Health conditions, outside of tuberculosis, very good.

Agriculture:

*agriculture*

A decided advance has been made in ~~this line~~ in the last year and attributed to the training received at the schools of this reservation, (former pupils urging their parents and friends to commence farming) and the earnest efforts made by my predecess-

or and former Superintendent Seger. The Indians inform me they have done better this year than ever before and intend to keep on progressing as they now see the benefits to be derived from farming. 104 adult Indians have farmed part of their allotments and their farms average about 20 acres each in cultivation, outside of hay ground. Products of their farms being:

23570 bu. Corn	750 bu. Wheat
200 " Potatoes	45 bales Cotton
54 tons Kaffir Corn	34 tons Millet
30 tons Cane	8 tons Milo Maize
60 tons Alfalfa	A large quantity of wild hay.

From sale of Indian lands they have purchased:

118 wagons	52 cultivators	47 listers
40 plows	15 harrows	5 mowing machines
	5 hay rakes	

and are making good use of these implements.

Allotments are leased under Departmental regulations, and in many cases the Indians have had their lease money withheld until quite an amount accumulates, to enable them to buy horses and farm implements. The proposed rule to allow competent Indians the privilege of handling their own allotments and making leases and contracts pertaining to their allotments will be of untold benefit to these intelligent people. Under this rule their lands can be leased for grain rent and their incomes will be doubled, besides acquiring valuable experience that will stand them in good stead at the expiration of the trust period.

In stock raising their progress has been slow of late years, but they own:

293 Horses	87 head of cattle	73 mules
115 Ponies	100 Chickens	100 Hogs

I feel assured that each year they will pay more and



more attention to farming and stock raising and remain at home to look after their stock, as they are now buying hog and poultry wire and taking more interest in their home life and are being

urged to do so.

Income:

*These sources of income have been: —*

Leasing of allotments	\$25,005.98
Earned in different ways outside of reservation	3,165.00
Bead work	2,000.00
Freighting	201.37
Labor for the Government	3,000.00
Interest on Trust Funds	13,015.00
	<u>\$46,387.35</u>

Their morals are good and all marriages are performed by ministers of the gospel and legal authorities.

Their old customs and dances are almost a thing of the past, the men all are wearing citizens clothes, but the women still cling to their modest and convenient old time dress now made of calico.

There is no court of Indian Offenses here as the Territorial Courts have jurisdiction.

The liquor habit has almost been eliminated among the Indians; but the young men have, for some years, been indulging in the mescal eating and drinking habit. Mescal (called "peyote" by the Indians and Mexicans) grows wild upon a species of cacti in Mexico and when dry is gathered and sold to the Indians. It is a powerful drug, partly intoxicating those that eat and drink a tea made of it when used to excess. Some legislation should be passed by Congress or the legislature of the new State covering this matter and describing the mescal or peyote button fully so those engaged in its introduction, sale, barter or giving it

away can be handled by the Courts.

Our roads on the reserve are only worked by the Indians.

Some of the Indians are employed as cotton pickers, farm hands, clerks in stores, in the Government employ, and the making of bead work is about their only industry.

Ten families on the reservation <sup>live</sup> as well or better than the Whites surrounding them, being influenced to do so by the school children. Twenty families are now partially living like their white neighbors; a number of them recently have been buying tables, chairs, dishes, beds and other household furniture.

The missionaries appear to be earnest in their endeavor to Christianize the Indians. The Reformed Church of America has four missionaries here and 205 Indian members. The Mennonites have one missionary and a church at Red Moon, membership unknown, but the church attendance is good.

Seger Colony Training School *has a*  
Capacity 150, Enrolment 114, Average Attendance 109,  
Scholastic population 145

The literary department consists of Mr. Jas. G. Evans, teacher and Miss. Dora Porterfield, kindergartner, and was insufficient for handling the number of children properly, although excellent work was done by them as noted by the correct language, distinct articulation and manners of the pupils.

The school reserve amounts to four sections of land, used for grazing and farming purposes.

The school plant is in good condition except for minor repairs and consists of 2 fine brick dormitories, one fine brick

school house, a good brick hospital and a brick house for employes, also ample room for the school stock. Some sheds should be built for implements, housing coal, and both dormitories should have heating plants and ring baths. Another well should be dug to give the school an ample water supply. The grounds consisting of about thirty acres are filled with fine forest trees and kept in good repair. The large lawns have been graded and brick walks now connect most of the buildings. A deer park of six acres is well fenced and a herd of ten deer is kept in it. Birds of all kinds and squirrels in large numbers make this place their home, and the children are taught object lessons in kindness by being compelled not to injure these wild creatures.

The ordinary industries are taught here but special stress is laid upon farming and stock raising for the boys and house work for the girls.

Health conditions are good, except for tuberculosis and when the symptoms appear the child is given the open air treatment in camp.

Good crops of all kinds were raised and the children's gardens were excellent.

*The* Red Moon Boarding School *has a*  
 Capacity for 70, Enrolment 34, Average attendance 32,  
 Scholastic population 50

There is only one teacher, Miss Emma G. Dent, but her work as evidenced by the pupils language and manners appears to be very satisfactory.

The school reserve amounts to two sections of land and is used for grazing and farming, maintaining a select herd of cat-

tle and hogs, one of the best in that section of the country.

Good crops were raised, especially of alfalfa and alfalfa seed.

The plant consists of one large frame building, used for dormitories, school rooms, dining room kitchen etc, besides barns and a few small out buildings. The buildings are well kept but greatly in need of repairs and unless soon repaired this school should be abolished and the children transferred to the Seger Colony Training School.

Supt. Blish has proved very competent and renders great assistance in the agency work in regard to leasing lands for the Indians located near the school.

The health of the pupils has been good except in a few cases and as there was an epidemic of small pox in that section all of the pupils were vaccinated. The school labors under a disadvantage in regard to medical treatment as no good physician resides nearer than 20 miles and in case of sickness a physician in Elk City has to be telephoned for, but as he responds quickly, has proved efficient and his charges are reasonable the school has done nicely so far.

The Indians and schools of this reservation owe a great debt of gratitude to Ex) Supt. Seger for the work he has done in the past and is still doing. All of the material progress made by these people is directly traceable to his personal interest in them and the lessons in farming he gave them.

~~Very respectfully,~~

*Wm. A. Leonard*  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

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OFFICE OF  
Indian Affairs  
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Aug. 12<sup>th</sup> 1907

Shawnee School,  
Okla.

Annual Report of  
Supt.

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~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.~~

~~UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,~~

~~ANNUAL~~

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

[Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Potawatomi, and Mexican Kickapoo.]

Shawnee, Oklahoma, August 12, 1907.

The Shawnee Indian Training School and agency are favorably located about two miles south of the city of Shawnee, and three miles north of the city of Tecumseh. Tecumseh is the county seat and has a population of 2800 people. Shawnee is a city of about 23,000 people, and has three railroads, to-wit: the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The two towns above named are connected by an up-to-date interurban car line which passes through the school farm and within one fourth of a mile of the school plant. The Santa Fe railroad passes through the back of the school yard, and a switch from this road connects with the school warehouse, making it possible for our school freight to be unloaded directly into the warehouse from the car.

This agency has a scholastic population of about 600, about one half residing in this locality and the balance being non-residents of Oklahoma Territory. The Citizen Potawatomi, Absentee Shawnee and Mexican Kickapoo Indians are under the jurisdiction of this agency and number, in all, approximately 2600.

~~AGRICULTURE.~~ This agency is located in one of the best agricultural districts of the United States. The principal crops are cotton, corn, and potatoes. Two crops of potatoes are commonly raised from the same ground each season. The bottom lands and climate are excellently adapted to the raising of alfalfa which will yield on an average of four tons per acre each season and will sell for an average price of \$10.00 per ton. The uplands are well adapted to the raising of wheat and other small grain, and especially to fruit-growing.

~~STOCK RAISING.~~ The soil and climate of this locality being especially well adapted to the culture of corn and alfalfa it naturally follows that the raising and breeding of swine is profitable. The raising of cattle, mules, and horses is also profitable in this locality, and the local farmers, both Indian and white, now realize this fact and are giving more and more attention in these lines each succeeding year. Most of the Indians have only sufficient stock for the cultivation of their allotments, though a few of them are known over this locality as very successful breeders of horses, mules, cattle, and swine.

~~ALLOTMENTS.~~ The allotments of the three tribes of Indians of this agency are scattered over parts of four counties, to wit: Pottawatomie, Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Lincoln. A large part of the allotted land has been, and is being sold

under the provisions of various acts of Congress. A considerable number of the Citizen Potawatomi and a few of the Absentee Shawnee Indians are taking advantage of the act of Congress approved May 8, 1906, whereby they may under certain conditions receive patents in fee simple to their allotments. Many other Indians are carrying out the original intent of the allotment system and have established permanent and comfortable homes upon their lands.

**EDUCATION.**— The usual methods of Indian education have been carried out in this school during the present year with satisfactory results. One half of the time of all the older pupils has been devoted to industrial education and training, while the other half has been devoted to class-room work. It has been the constant endeavor throughout the year to have the class-room work correspond to, and deal with, the work in hand in the various industrial departments. When this arrangement is properly carried out and all employees of the various departments manifest a proper degree of interest in the work, it follows that the students very rapidly fall into line and are soon absorbed in a healthy educational interest in the whole school work.

**MISSIONARY WORK.**— There are four permanent missionary stations on what originally constituted this Indian reservation. Three of these, one at Shawnee, one at McLoud, and one at Mardock, Oklahoma, are maintained by the Friends or Quaker missionary organization, and the fourth, located at Sacred



Heart, Oklahoma, is maintained by the Roman Catholics. In addition to these missionary establishments there is a large number of churches of all denominations scattered amongst the Indian homes and allotments all over the reservation. The Roman Catholic church has a large membership amongst the Citizen ~~potawatomie~~ Indians and maintains a strong influence over them. The ~~Potawatomies~~ have great faith in the church, and many of them are very faithful in their attendance.

The Indian membership of the Friends church is small, and but very few of the camp Indians attend their services. Their missionaries, however, are believed to be most excellent people and are faithful in their work.

~~MORALITY.~~—The moral condition of the Mexican Kickapoo and Absentee Shawnee Indians is not good, and in my opinion has retrograded during the past few years or since the settlement in this country by the white people. I have always had a strong sympathy for the Indian in many of his old traditional practices, and among which is numbered his dances when carried on in the old-time, quiet, and earnest manner. Of late years, however, or since the coming of the white man into the original Indian reservation and with him his large assortment of vices, these Indian gatherings have become a most demoralizing nuisance. I have made several unsuccessful attempts to get a restraining order from the proper court to prevent these dances from being

carried out, not for the purpose of preventing their practicing any of their old time dances or religious worship which I consider harmless when carried on in the real Indian way, but because of the bad influences, such as gambling, intoxication, and licentiousness, which have become a part of these gatherings, I still hope to stop these gatherings by means of some legal process.

**MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.**- A number of the Absentee Shawnee and practically all of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians still insist upon their right to marry in the Indian way. They do not so much object to being married "in the white man's way" as they do to being compelled to secure a divorce according to the laws of the state or territory. This divorce procedure requires a considerable expense in addition to certain evidence which they find rather difficult to produce in a manner satisfactory to the interested attorneys and to the court. However, the majority of the returned students voluntarily marry in legal form.

None of the missionary establishments above named conduct any schools excepting the Roman Catholics at Sacred Heart where they enrol each year approximately fifty Indian children belonging for the most part to the Citizen Potawatomi band of Indians of this agency, and the Creeks, Seminoles, and other tribes of Indians of Indian Territory.

*Frank C. Thompson*  
Supt. & Spl. Disbg. Agent.

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~~Annual Report.~~

*Report of Superintendent in charge of Siletz Agency.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Siletz Training School,



Siletz Agency, Oregon, September 1, 1907.

The annual report of the Siletz School and Agency for the fiscal year 1907 might contain many of the generalities in regard to the work and conditions existing at this station stated in last two annual reports.

The boarding school averaged 35 boys and 20 girls. Health was good. Most of the employees at this place are Indians. A high percentage of the available pupils were in attendance. Little difficulty was experienced in getting the children in school. Only one parent was arrested under the new state law compelling attendance at school. In spite of the drawbacks which attach to the boarding school life, chief of which may be said to be too little time in the school room and too great a tendency on the part of a large crowd of boys to give themselves up to rough play to the exclusion of thoughts of their lessons, the work of the year may be said to have been good.

There were six changes in the office of teacher whose salary is \$600. Miss Olive M. Huffman is teacher since July 1. Vacations are in August and September. Four day schools would meet the needs of these people at present. Two of them would not have a large attendance. In view of the fact that the Indians are nearing the end of the trust period of their allotments the establishment of four day schools, and the early discontinuance of the boarding school, is recommended.

A band of 19 pieces begun January 1 and made their first public appearance July 4. They have made rapid progress under the persistent teaching of Robert R. DePoe.

A new orchard of 86 fruit trees has been started. The garden was something of an improvement over last year, a number of the crops being excellent.

2-

The field crop was as usual largely oats. The common mistake of pioneer farming throughout the United States (during the land robbing period which is now happily drawing to a close) has been excessive plowing and thus too little cultivation of too much land. Better for land and farmer to raise 80 bushels of grain on one well cared for acre than 30 on each of two partly neglected acres. Of advantage to the seller of land in this region is the disproportionate influx of the land-robbing class of the East; but it is to be hoped that their smoked glass ideas of agriculture will not long mislead the Siletz Indian. The history of 50 years of agriculture in the Willamette Valley (the hop-time Mecca of our Indian population) leaves little excuse for wonder that said valley this past season afforded the sorriest picture of farming in these United States. The robber class had gotten about as far west as they could go and accumulated in the valley.

The correct plan for the Indian allottees is to plough for farm crops as little as possible and graze more stock. The main trouble with the available sites for school garden is that they have been ploughed every year for the 51 years of the existence of the agency and the 34 years of the boarding school. The present management must listen to glowing tales of bounteous crops in the past and <sup>rest</sup> content with hoping to learn how to farm.

The school herd produced half the beef needed at the school. One half the farm has been fenced and the other half will receive attention next year. The rail fences must go and give place to wire, which, in this most heavily timbered area, is cheaper than boards.

There were two tracts of Inherited Indian land sold in 1903 aggregating 98.61 acres. In 1904 twenty-seven allotments or portions thereof were sold. An allotment is about 80 acres.

In 1905 there were 26 sales; In 1906 31 sales; In the first half of 1907 13 sales.

3-

← The amount of money derived from the sale of land reached the highest figure in the early part of 1907 when approximately \$20,000 were on deposit. The number of different accounts opened in the bank, not counting duplications incident to change of banks, is 43.

A score of capable Indians have applied for and received fee simple patents and other applications are on file; but there has not been any feverish haste in this matter.

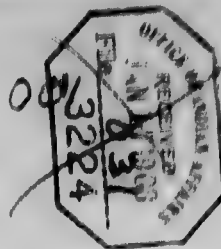
At this writing neither of the missions established here has a permanent pastor but appointments are expected.



Knott C. Egbert,

Superintendent.

Subject: **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,**  
~~Annual~~  
Report of the **UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,**  
Umatilla Agency, Ore.  
for the fiscal year  
1907.



**REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF UMATILLA AGENCY.**

Umatilla, Oregon, January 10, 1908.

Owing to the fact that I assumed charge of this agency July 1st, 1907, and found the records of the office so incomplete, I am unable to make an intelligent report for the fiscal year ending 1907.

The Umatilla Reservation is located in the north-eastern part of the State of Oregon near the centre of Umatilla County and contains about 160,000 acres, about half of which has been allotted.

The allotted land is very valuable for the production of wheat, and produces from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. The unallotted portion of the land is rough and only suitable for grazing purposes.

During the year ending June 30th, 1907, nearly all the tillable land was in cultivation, most of which was farmed under informal leases, made to physicians, lawyers, merchants, bankers, and a few actual farmers. It appears that the greater part of the most valuable wheat land on the Reservation had been in the hands of and controlled by men properly denominated as "sidewalk farmers", and some of them never saw the land they had leased. In some instances companies were organized, composed of three or four men, one member of the company being a

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

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farmer. Each member of the company would hold at least 640 acres of land, the farmer furnishing his 640 acres and the experience, the other members of the company each furnishing leases covering 640 acres, accompanied by false affidavits of lessees and the money to carry on the business.

There are between 1100 and 1200 Indians on this Reservation, composed of Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes. About one-fourth of the population are mixed blood Indians, most of whom belong to the Walla Walla tribe, and own and occupy the most productive part of the Reservation. There has been no accurate census taken of these Indians for several years, and I am therefore unable to give definitely the number of Indians on the Reservation. <sup>¶</sup> Quite a number of Indians, mostly mixed bloods, have received fee simple patents for their allotments, and in the majority of cases the lands have been sold and proceeds squandered.

The school has a capacity of 110 pupils, supported by a scholastic population of about 250. The average attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1907, was 74. I am unable to say anything relative to the character of the work done in the school during the year, as the school was closed and the children had gone home when I arrived at Umatilla the latter part of June.

As the time of the Superintendent is nearly all taken up by the affairs of the agency, a principal teacher should be

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

-3-

appointed who can have direct supervision of the school.

The Kate Drexel Mission School has a capacity of 100 pupils/ and appears to be doing very good work.

Some of the Indian pupils from this Reservation are attending school at Carlisle, Haskell and Chemawa.

The school farm contains 680 acres, about 430 acres of which are in a state of cultivation; 400 acres is used for the raising of wheat, and being farmed on the summer-fallow plan, a crop is taken from 200 acres each year. When the season is favorable the school farm yields from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

~~Very respectfully,~~

*Arthur E. M. Fritzsche*  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.



Sept 12, 07 transfer to "my" 031  
75



REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

Warm Springs, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1907.

Warm Springs Agency is located 58 miles southwest of Shaniko, Oregon, from which point mail arrives each day except Sunday. A daily stage runs from Shaniko to Madras, 15 miles from the Agency. Warm Springs is also 75 miles from The Dalles, the shipping point, with which it is connected by telephone.

The climate is generally mild in winter and hot in summer, though the past year has been an exception, the winter being very severe and the summer quite cool. The lowest temperature recorded during the year was 19 below zero and the highest 100 above. The average annual rainfall is about 9 inches.

This reservation is about 30 by 55 miles in extent, containing 640,000 acres of land lying just east of the Cascade Mountains and bounded on the east by the DesChutes River. This reservation contains fully 50,000 acres of arable land and about 360,000 acres of timber land.

The Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino and Paiute tribes of Indians are represented on this reservation, but they are so intermarried that it is impossible to obtain statistics by tribes. The total population according to the last census is 773. The number of births reported during the year is 21 while the number of deaths is 42. Many old people died of pneumonia during the past winter.

Farming and stock raising are the principle occupations of these people. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, grain hay, vegetables and fruit, of which there are fair crops this

year. A great portion of the arable land could be irrigated at comparatively small cost, and steps should be taken to secure this water for the exclusive use of the Indians before any part of the reservation is disposed of. Recommendations have already been made with this end in view.

There are several thousand horses on this reservation. The Indians have this year sold over \$5000.00 worth of horses. On account of the great demand and high prices paid for large horses the value of the ponies has correspondingly increased. The Indians also have a fairly good start in cattle raising. The greatest need in both lines is improvement of the stock and a better system of marketing their surplus cattle.

In 1896 the land on this reservation was allotted to the extent of 140,696 acres. Many of these allotments were selected because they happened to join the allotment of some relative or contained a small spring of water, and without any regard to the value of the land as a farm. Many allotments should be changed, and if it were possible, it would be a good plan to reallocate the land when it is placed under irrigation; otherwise many Indians will have more irrigated land than they need while others will have none.

The police force of this reservation now consists of seven privates and one officer. Their efficiency has been greatly increased since the pay was increased to \$20. per month and the officer added to the force. Crimes are infrequent here but the police have considerable work looking after trespassing stock and guarding against forest fires. Only one fire has started this year and it was put out after about one week of hard work.

The only court exercising jurisdiction over this reservation is the Court of Indian Offenses. The principal work coming before

3  
 this court pertains to family and property disputes and punishment of Indians who come onto the reservation under the influence of liquor. All Indians have been frequently warned that they would be liable to fine and imprisonment by the Federal Court for bringing liquor onto the reservation. Finally this summer two were caught and sent to Portland where they are now serving a jail sentence. This will undoubtedly have a salut<sup>a</sup>ary effect and aid in holding this evil in check.

There are over 100 miles of public roads on this reservation and the counties in which it is situated have never aided in their maintainance. All Indians are required to work four days each year on the roads and many do more work than this voluntarily. An effort is now being made to secure help from Wasco County in building a new road across the reservation and a new bridge across the Warm Springs River. Indications are now that this will be given.

There is a good saw mill on this reservation where all the lumber and shingles needed by the Indians ~~and the Government~~ ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> is out by Indian labor. Many Indians go from this reservation to the hop fields each year where they generally make good wages. They also derive considerable revenue from the sale of huckleberries which are abundant in the mountains.

The United Presbyterian Church has three churches here and ordinarily two missionaries and a field matron, though only ~~one~~ missionary has been here during the past year, Rev. J. A. Spear, located at Simnasho, who is doing a good work among the Warm Springs.

This reservation has a fairly well equipped boarding school at the agency, built in 1896, to accommodate 150 children. A new day school plant, built in 1906, is located at Simnasho. Practically

every child of school age and physically able, was enrolled in one or the other of these schools this year.

The day school plant is one of the best in the service. The buildings at the boarding school are frame and are beginning to need considerable repairs. This plant has electric lights, <sup>and</sup> water works, and a steam laundry has just been installed. The buildings are heated by wood stoves. The school has a farm of 720 acres, about 160 acres of which are under cultivation. It is now the plan to conduct a model and experimental farm here along the lines of the Campbell system of dryland farming, and a fair start has already been made. Eighty acres of sage brush land were cleared this year, modern machinery and additional farm animals purchased, so that in a short time the school farm should not only be a paying investment, but should be an object lesson that will induce the Indians to increased efforts along the same lines.

The school work in the day school and boarding school was very satisfactory during the past year, though somewhat hampered at the boarding school by sickness and the inconveniences resulting from the unusually cold winter/ for which we were unprepared.

*Blaude L. Covey*

Superintendent & Special Disbursing Agent.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 1

Target 2

Central Classified Files:  
70945-07-031 General Services, Part II  
Statistical Reports, 1907

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

40  
INDIAN OFFICE.

FILES.

70945 (031.) - 1907

Pk 2

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

49.

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Albuquerque, N.M.

2. Names of Indian tribes Pueblos and Navajoes.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Pueblos,</u>	<u>4045</u>
<u>Navajoes,</u>	<u>176</u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 2169 2. Females 2052

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 7

6. How many of them do vote? 0

7. Number of births during the year 244

8. Number of deaths during the year 199

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none.

10. What schools and where? -----

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 510

Amount earned by them \$36970.70.

12. Kind of work Working in Ry. Shops, Lumber Mills, Beet fields, Common Laborers, servants, etc.

*Burton B. Crister*

Supt. & Spec. Disb. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

36



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school. BLACKFEET AGENCY, BROWNING, MONTANA.
2. Names of Indian tribes. Piegans (Blackfeet, Bloods & Piegans)
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Piegans +c</u>	<u>2086</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1024 2. Females 1062
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None were permitted to register this yr.
6. How many of them do vote? None did in 1906-7
7. Number of births during the year. Male 24, Female 33 = 57
8. Number of deaths during the year. Male 24, Female 19 = 43
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Twelve.
10. What schools and where? Private School, Browning, Mont.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Twelve.  
Amount earned by them \$1060.
12. Kind of work Ditch work, Sun River Project, U.S.R.S. and Ranch work east of Reservation

*Boar*  
 Captain U.S.A. Retired,  
 Indian Agent.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



8 103



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Camp Mc Donnell
2. Names of Indian tribes Ponto-Apache, Yuma-Apache, & Mohave-Apache
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- 4 Ponto-Apache
- 7 Yuma-Apache
- 181 Mohave-Apache
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 106 2. Females 86
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 10
8. Number of deaths during the year 5
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? X
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Nearly all  
Amount earned by them the able bodied Indians
12. Kind of work Have worked outside the reservation  
for short periods, earning from 1.50 to 2.50 per  
day in mines, on ranches. C. M. Goodman  
Supr.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

M.

STATISTICS

ACCOMPANYING

ANNUAL REPORT,  
1906.

School,  
Agency,

Agent or Superintendent.

M.

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8  
1. Name of agency or school *Camp McDanel*

2. Names of Indian tribes

*Mohave - Apache*  
*Yuma - Apache*  
*+onto - Apache*

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) (a):

*181 Mohave - Apache*  
*7 Yuma - Apache*  
*4 onto - Apache*

4. Total Indian and mixed-blood population (a) *192*

1. Males *106* 2. Females *86*

5. Number of Indians to whom rations are issued (b)

*None*

6. Number entirely, or almost entirely, dependent on Government rations (b) *None*

What is the need for such dependence?

*X*

7. Number who receive rations with regularity (b):

Number receiving only partial rations *None*

How large a ration? *X*

Number receiving rations only during certain months *X*

How many months and how large a ration?

*X*

8. Number who receive rations seldom and irregularly (b) *X*

Why are the rations issued? *X*

9. Have you completed the "Register of Indian Families"?

*yes*

If not, how much have you done in it?

*X*

10. Are you keeping up the records of births, deaths, and marriages?

*yes*

*C. W. Goodman*

[Agent or Superintendent.]

*M*  
Notes.—(a) The totals of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.  
(b) The totals of answers to 6, 7, and 8 should equal the answer to 5.

60



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Cantonment Agency, Okla.

2. Names of Indian tribes Cheyenne and Arapaho

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Cheyenne 529

Arapaho 248

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 389 2. Females 388

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 194

6. How many of them do vote? Unknown.

7. Number of births during the year 42

8. Number of deaths during the year 33

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None

10. What schools and where?

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No data. They make their  
Amount earned by them. own contracts and collect the money

12. Kind of work General farm work.

*Byron B. White*

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

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# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907

- INDIAN SCHOOL**
1. Name of agency or school CHEROKEE, N. C.
  2. Names of Indian tribes North Carolina Band of Eastern Cherokee
  3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 1660.
  4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 823 2. Females 727
  5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? About 200.
  6. How many of them do vote? About 25.
  7. Number of births during the year 45
  8. Number of deaths during the year 30.
  9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 200.
  10. What schools and where? This School, and County Day School
  11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Unknown  
Amount earned by them Unknown
  12. Kind of work Lumber Camps, and Ry. Construction.

Hebert S. Harts  
Supr.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

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STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school CHEYENNE and ARAPAHO AGENCY.

2. Names of Indian tribes Chayenne and Arapaho.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

<u>Cheyenne</u>	<u>774</u>	
<u>Arapaho</u>	<u>502</u>	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 671 2. Females 605

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? All males 21 or over.

6. How many of them do vote? Unknown.

7. Number of births during the year 44

8. Number of deaths during the year 46

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Unknown.

10. What schools and where? Unknown.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Unknown.

Amount earned by them Unknown.

12. Kind of work Unknown.

*Charles E. Shep*

Supt. & Spcl. Disb. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

76

032  
Chap. Riv

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.



1. Name of agency or school Chippewa River Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Siox
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- 2540
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1232 2. Females 1308
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 103
8. Number of deaths during the year 96
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 12 Estimated
- Amount earned by them No record
12. Kind of work Clerical &c

Thomas DownsSpecial U.S.I. Agent in charge.  
(Agent or superintendent.)<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

M -

24

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Coeur d'Alene
2. Names of Indian tribes Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Lemhi, and Shoshone
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

<u>Coeur d'Alene 506</u>	<u>Shoshone 96</u>
--------------------------	--------------------
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 308 2. Females 229
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 22
6. How many of them do vote? Not Any
7. Number of births during the year 22
8. Number of deaths during the year 27
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Not Any
10. What schools and where? only Mission schools
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None  
Amount earned by them Nothing
12. Kind of work —

Charles O. Bailey  
Superintendent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Colorado River Agency & School.
2. Names of Indian tribes Mohave
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <u>Mohave</u> <u>488</u> |  |
|                          |  |
|                          |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 273     2. Females 209
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year Thirteen (13)
8. Number of deaths during the year Thirty-six (36)
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? None
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Ninety-five (95)  
       Amount earned by them Eight thousand eight hundred seventy-five (\$8875)
12. Kind of work Railroad grading, River work, Mining, Bridge Sounding, Ranch work & etc.

*Eugene B. Atkinson*

Supt. & S. D. Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

86 031



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... Colville Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Upper and Lower Spokanes, Okanogan, Lake, Colville  
Nez Perce (Joseph's Band), Columbia, San Poil, Nespelem, Calispel,  
Wenatchi
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

Upper Spokane, ✓ 238 ✓	✓ Columbia 324 ✓
Lower Spokane ✓ 301 ✓	✓ San Poil 152 ✓
Okanogan ✓ 348 ✓	✓ Nespelem 206 ✓
Lake ✓ 268 ✓	✓ Calispel 98 ✓
Colville ✓ 334 ✓	✓ Wenatchi 93 ✓
Nez Perce (Joseph's Band) ✓ 90 ✓	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1215 2. Females 1237
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? Approximately 20
6. How many of them do vote? Approximately 10
7. Number of births during the year. 47
8. Number of deaths during the year. 66
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Approximately 40
10. What schools and where? Public schools of Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan,  
and Chelan Counties. Statistics showing  
attendance by districts are not available
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Approximately 400  
Amount earned by them. Unknown. An estimate would be of no value.
12. Kind of work Hop and fruit picking, harvesting, lumbering, mining,

*Sno. M. A. Webster*

*m.*

Capt. U.S.A., Indian Agent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

The Indians of this Agency work outside the reservation as individuals, and not in organized bodies. They go and come as the demand for labor rises and falls, and their going and coming is not made known at the Agency, hence statistics are very meager.

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## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Crow Agency, Montana
2. Names of Indian tribes Crow
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| <u>Crows</u> | <u>1787</u> |
|--------------|-------------|
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 859 2. Females 928
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 70
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 51
8. Number of deaths during the year 70
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 20
10. What schools and where? Public schools of Montana
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation unknown  
Amount earned by them unknown
12. Kind of work Smalley Canal
- E. J. Rolde  
U. S. Indian Agent  
(Agent or superintendent)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

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# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency ~~or school~~ Crow Creek Agency, S. D.

2. Names of Indian tribes Lower Yanktonia Sioux

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school)  $\alpha$ :

<u>1028</u>	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population  $\alpha$ : 1. Males 497 2. Females 531

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 266

6. How many of them do vote? none

7. Number of births during the year 46

8. Number of deaths during the year 39

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 11

10. What schools and where? district schools in Brule, Buffalo, and Hyde Counties,

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none

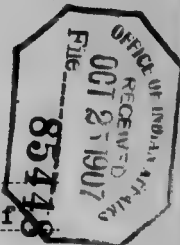
Amount earned by them nothing

12. Kind of work -----

*Harry S. Charnick*  
*U.S. Ind. Agent*  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

$\alpha$  The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school: Devils Lake Agency

2. Names of Indian tribes..... Sisseton, Wahpeton and Cut-Head Bands of  
Sioux Indians, known as Devils Lake Sioux

**3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:**

Devils Lake Sioux

986

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males-----486 2. Females-----500  
290

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? .....

6. How many of them do vote? ..... 290 .....

7. Number of births during the year-----35-----

8. Number of deaths during the year: 38

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? ----- None -----

10. What schools and where? -----None-----

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 20 .....

Amount earned by them.....\$1200

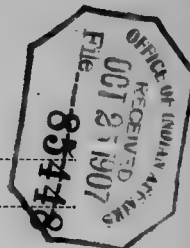
12. Kind of work ..... Freighting, threshing and farm work .....

Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

*a* The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

57  
STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.



1. Name of agency or school Devils Lake Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Turtle Mountain Chippewas
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <u>Turtle Mountain Chippewas</u> | <u>2420</u> |
|                                  |             |
|                                  |             |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1246 2. Females 1174
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 130
8. Number of deaths during the year 60
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none
10. What schools and where?
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 250  
Amount earned by them \$16,250
12. Kind of work Harvesting and threshing

*Ch. J. J. J.*

Superintendent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

14

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Digger Indians in Cal.
2. Names of Indian tribes Digger
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Diggers, 37.
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 13 2. Females 24
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 1
6. How many of them do vote? 1
7. Number of births during the year none
8. Number of deaths during the year 1
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 6
10. What schools and where? (New York Ranch School, 3.)  
Scottsville, School, 2, (Dry Town School, 1,) all in  
13 amador 14 Calif.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 13  
Amount earned by them Can not say, live 5 to 15 miles from Reservation.
12. Kind of work harvest fields, cutting wood, digging Potatoes, picking  
hops and grapes etc.  
Geo. O. Grist  
adl's Farmer in charge etc.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Subject: Statistics  
accompanying report  
of Flandreau School.

78

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

- 
1. Name of agency or school----- Flandreau, S.D.
  2. Names of Indian tribes----- Flandreau Sioux.
  3. Population by tribes(including pupils away at school)a:

Flandreau Sioux----- 275

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: ..

1. Males--142                      2. Females---- 133.

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to  
vote?----- 92.

6. How many of them do vote?----- All.

7. Number of births during the year----- 6.

8. Number of deaths during the year----- 6.

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended  
public schools at least one month during the year?----- 12, 8

10. What schools and where?--Amherst, Mass. Wallace, S.D.,  
Flandreau, S.D., Oberlin, Ohio.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation----

-----  
Amount earned by them-----

12. Kind of work-----



Chas. F. Peirce  
Superintendent  
and Special Disbursing Agent.



38



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Flathead.
2. Names of Indian tribes Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, Kalispel and Spokane.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

<u>Flathead</u>	<u>✓</u> 623	<u>Kalispel</u>	<u>✓</u> 202
<u>Pend d'Oreille</u>	<u>✓</u> 633	<u>Spokane</u>	<u>✓</u> 135
<u>Kootenai</u>	<u>✓</u> 573	<u>Other tribes who have rights</u> 55	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1133 2. Females 1088
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote ~~Yes~~ None.
6. How many of them do vote? None.
7. Number of births during the year 91.
8. Number of deaths during the year 74.
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Eight.
10. What schools and where? School District No. 26, of Missoula County, Montana, at Arlee, Montana.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None.  
Amount earned by them Nothing.
12. Kind of work None.

*Samuel Bellw*

U. S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

2

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

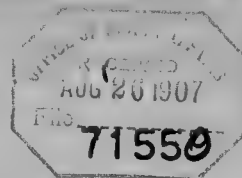
1. Name of agency or school Port Apache School and Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes White Mountain Apaches
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <u>White Mountain Apaches</u> | <u>2053</u> |
|                               |             |
|                               |             |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1001 2. Females 1082
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year 93
8. Number of deaths during the year 82
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none
10. What schools and where? none
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation estimated at 400  
Amount earned by them estimated at \$10,000.00
12. Kind of work grading on railroads, and work on Roosevelt Storage Dam.

*C. W. Crouse*

Supt. & Spc. Disb. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

39



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Belknap Agency.

2. Names of Indian tribes Gros Ventre and Assiniboin.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Assiniboin</u>	<u>656</u>
<u>Gros Ventre</u>	<u>553</u>
	<u>1209</u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 584 2. Females 625

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None

6. How many of them do vote? None

7. Number of births during the year 16

8. Number of deaths during the year 34

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 7

10. What schools and where? Harlem and district school in vicinity.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation All the able bodied men.

Amount earned by them Estimated at from \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00

12. Kind of work Day labor and freighting.

Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.

*W. R. Logan*  
(Agent or superintendent)

Superintendent & Special Disbursing Agt

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

58



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Berthold Agency, North Dakota.

2. Names of Indian tribes Arickara, Gros Ventre and Mandan.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

<u>Arickara</u>	<u>388</u>		
<u>Gros Ventre</u>	<u>466</u>		
<u>Mandan</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1120</u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 548 2. Females 572

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 274

6. How many of them do vote? 144

7. Number of births during the year 28

8. Number of deaths during the year 26

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None

10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None

Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_

12. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

*Respectfully*  
*Amos W. Thompson*  
 (Agent or superintendent.)  
 Supt. & S.N. Agent.

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

15



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL,  
CALIFORNIA.

1. Name of agency or school \_\_\_\_\_
2. Names of Indian tribes Paiute and Pit River
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>200</u>	<u>Paiute</u>	<u>(Estimated)</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>Pit River</u>	<u>"</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 400 2. Females 200
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? Unknown
6. How many of them do vote? "
7. Number of births during the year "
8. Number of deaths during the year "
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? One
10. What schools and where? Dist. School - Modoc County - Cal.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Several, but number unknown  
Amount earned by them Unknown
12. Kind of work Farming, ranching & rail road work

Charles D. Rasmussen

Supt. & Special Insp., Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

A. F. Caldwell,  
Superintendent.

Encloses under separate  
cover, Census of DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Fort Hall Indians, and  
encloses herewith UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
Statistics Accompanying  
Annual Report, 1907. Fort Hall Indian Agency, Idaho.

Rossfork, Idaho, August 29, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I respectfully enclose under separate cover census of Fort Hall  
Indians taken June 30th, 1907. In this census the original Lemhi  
census has been given for the reason that the first payment of the  
twenty year payment to be made to the Lemhi Indians will be taken  
from and verified by this census. The statistics accompanying my  
annual report for the fiscal year 1907, is enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

WFH(P)

*A. F. Caldwell*  
Superintendent.



*M*

25-

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Port Hall Indian Agency, Idaho.
2. Names of Indian tribes Bannocks & Shoshones, Ft. Hall Reservation,  
& Bannocks, Sheepeaters & Shoshones transferred from Lemhi Agcy, Ida.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Bannocks &amp; Shoshones</u>	<u>1308</u>
<u>Lemhi Indians Transferred</u>	<u>474</u>
	<u>1782</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 905 2. Females 879
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 43
6. How many of them do vote? 10
7. Number of births during the year 36
8. Number of deaths during the year 52
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Ten (10)
10. What schools and where? Pocatello, Idaho, and District School, #24  
Rossfork, Idaho.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Twenty (20)  
Amount earned by them \$3698.00
12. Kind of work Mechanics, Plumbers, Farmers, and Housekeepers.

Superintendent.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

22



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Lewis School, Colorado.

2. Names of Indian tribes Southern Ute-Weeminuche

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Southern Ute</u>	<u>453</u>	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 241 2. Females 212

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None

6. How many of them do vote? None

7. Number of births during the year 33

8. Number of deaths during the year 32

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None

10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No record

Amount earned by them No record

12. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

*John S. Spear*

Superintendent (attendant.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.





## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

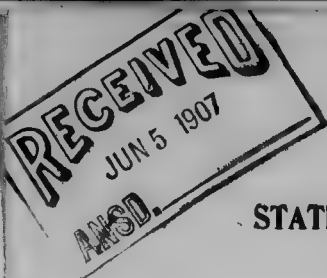
1. Name of agency or school Fort Mojave Agency, Mohave City, Arizona.
2. Names of Indian tribes Mohaves and Chemehuevi
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                   |            |  |
|-------------------|------------|--|
| <u>Mohaves</u>    | <u>827</u> |  |
| <u>Chemehuevi</u> | <u>89</u>  |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 497 2. Females 419
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 12
8. Number of deaths during the year 36
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 200
- Amount earned by them \$60,000
12. Kind of work Railroad and mining work.

Chas. J. McVishale

Superintendent & S.D.A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



40

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Peck Agency.  
2. Names of Indian tribes Yankton and Assiniboin.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Yankton, Males	566	Assiniboin, Males,	272
Yankton, Females	579	Assiniboin, Females	289
Children of Sch.	1148	Children of Sch. Age;	561
Age, 5-18, (F157, M 169)		(M. 70, F. 64, =134)	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 838 2. Females 868 = 1706

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none.

6. How many of them do vote? Four or Five.

7. Number of births during the year Yankton, 28 Assiniboin, 17 = 45

8. Number of deaths during the year Yankton, 36 Assiniboin, 21 = 57

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Twenty: (20)

10. What schools and where? Pub. Sch. Dist. #9, Poplar, 12,  
Dist. School Wolf Point, Montana, 3. 5 off Res., at Culbertson,  
Mont.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 55  
Amount earned by them \$22,500.00

12. Kind of work Working on ranches, \$40.00 per Mo. & Board;  
On railroad, \$5.00 per day team & Man, on Yellowstone Ditch,  
\$5.00 per day for man and team. Bill Smith

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

105

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.



1. Name of agency or school Fort Shaw Indian School
2. Names of Indian tribes Gros Ventre, Chippewa, Crow, Sioux, Bannock, Piegan, Cheyenne, Shoshone, Flathead, and Pend d Oreille.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Gros. Ventre, 25</u> <u>Shoshone, 15</u> <u>Chippewa, 160</u> <u>Piegan, 53</u> <u>Cheyenne, 15</u> <u>Flathead, 22</u>	<u>Pend d Oreille, 6</u> <u>Sioux, 78</u> <u>Crow, 2</u> <u>Bannock, 1</u>
---	---
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 206 2. Females 377 171
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None.
6. How many of them do vote? None.
7. Number of births during the year.
8. Number of deaths during the year. One.
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year?
10. What schools and where? Fort Shaw School, Fort Shaw, Montana.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 24-short time during vacation months  
 Amount earned by them \$436.56
12. Kind of work Hay making on ranches

*F. C. Canby*  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

16

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school FORT YUMA SCHOOL, CALIF.
2. Names of Indian tribes Yuma
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |             |            |  |
|-------------|------------|--|
| <u>Yuma</u> | <u>645</u> |  |
|             |            |  |
|             |            |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 340 2. Females 305
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 26
8. Number of deaths during the year 35
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation All able bodied men,  
Amount earned by them Hard to estimate, probably \$20000.00
12. Kind of work Farm, Janitor, Labor on Government works, Steam Engineering,  
all kinds of labor.

Yuma, Arizona, August 1, 1907.

Ara C. Deaver  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

106

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907



1. Name of agency or school..... Canon Indian School.
2. Names of Indian tribes Omaha, Winnebago, Santee Sioux, Chippewa,  
Ottawa, Potawatomie, Piegan and Blackfoot.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
.....  
.....  
.....
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 170..... 2. Females..... 130.....
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? .....
6. How many of them do vote? .....
7. Number of births during the year..... none......
8. Number of deaths during the year..... none......
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month  
during the year? .....
10. What schools and where? .....
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation.....  
Amount earned by them.....
12. Kind of work.....

*Wm B Davis*

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

71



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon
2. Names of Indian tribes Yamhill, Umpqua, Rogue River, Clackamas, Santiam, Lackamite, Wapato, Marysville, and Shasta
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

Yamhill	7	Wapato	10
Umpqua	46	Marysville	11
Rogue River	14	Shasta	12
Clackamas	18		
Santiam	18		
Lackamite	13	Total	149
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 69 2. Females 80
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? Males over 21 years
6. How many of them do vote? All entitled to the privilege
7. Number of births during the year Ten (10)
8. Number of deaths during the year Nine (9)
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None Three district schools established by the Indians to commence work during the current year.
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No record, work being  
 Amount earned by them obtained by the individuals
12. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

*Andrew Tershaw*

Superintendent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

91

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Green Bay Agency, Wis.2. Names of Indian tribes Menominee and Stockbridge-Munsee

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Menominee	1375	Males	740	Females	635
Stockbridge-Munsee	558	"	283	"	275
Total	1933	"	1023	"	910

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1023 2. Females 9105. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? About 2006. How many of them do vote? About 1407. Number of births during the year Menominee 49, Stockbridge-Munsee 10 = 59.8. Number of deaths during the year " 54, " 8 = 62.9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Not any to my knowledge.10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation \*

Amount earned by them. \*

12. Kind of work Common Labor.Shepard Freeman

Supt. &amp; Spl. Dis. Agt.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

\* Quite a number go away from the reservation to work, but as no record is kept of this, I am unable to state the number or the amount earned by them.

Shepard Freeman

Supt. &amp; Spl. Dis. Agt.

16.2

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school. *Greenville School, Cal*
2. Names of Indian tribes. *Musthy Diggers, Some few Washoe & Putes*
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 2. Females.....
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? .....
6. How many of them do vote? *All the males may vote, few of them do*
7. Number of births during the year.....
8. Number of deaths during the year.....
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? .....
10. What schools and where? .....
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation.....  
Amount earned by them.....
12. Kind of work.....

*Geo W Kimberley*  
*Supt & Physician*  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

*It is impossible for me to even guess at the answers to the above questions*



4



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Havasupai
2. Names of Indian tribes Havasupai
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  
Havasupai 172
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 102 2. Females 70
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year 8
8. Number of deaths during the year 2
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none
10. What schools and where?
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 24  
Amount earned by them \$625-
12. Kind of work cutting wood and working on ranches.

Charles E. Be

Supt. & Special Disbursing Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

17

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... Hoopla Valley (California.)
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Hupa.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

<u>Hupa,</u>	<u>424</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males..... 208      2. Females..... 216
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? ..... None.
6. How many of them do vote? ..... None.
7. Number of births during the year..... 16
8. Number of deaths during the year..... 12
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None of those on Hoopa Reservation proper.
10. What schools and where? .....
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 24  
Amount earned by them..... About \$8000
12. Kind of work Cooking, logging, lumbering, herding, freighting, etc.

Frank Kyselka

Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

114



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Indian Training School, Springfield, So. Dak.

2. Names of Indian tribes.....

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 2. Females.....

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? .....

6. How many of them do vote? .....

7. Number of births during the year.....

8. Number of deaths during the year.....

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? .....

10. What schools and where? .....

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation.....

Amount earned by them.....

12. Kind of work.....

This blank is not applicable to this school, as all pupils are drawn from neighboring reservations.

*Walter J. Weeks, Supt. S. D. A.*  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
AUG 26 1907  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
21701

## 71701

- Superintendent in Charge.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

**a** The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

62

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... Kaw Training School
2. Names of Indian tribes..... KAW
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Kaw</u>	<u>196</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 113 2. Females..... 83
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? ..... 30
6. How many of them do vote? ..... Practically all
7. Number of births during the year Births have not been recorded since Dec. 1, 1902
8. Number of deaths during the year 5 Withdrawn from tribe 6
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? ..... 26
10. What schools and where? Tapeba, Kaw, Newkirk, Okla. and the district schools on the reservation
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 8  
 Amount earned by them..... Unknown
12. Kind of work Farming, Choking, as Surveyor and laborer

Edson Watson

Superintendent  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

30

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

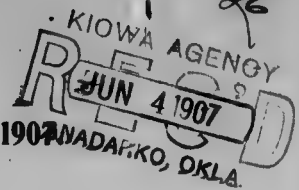
1. Name of agency or school..... Kickapoo Agency Kansas
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Kickapoo; Sac & Fox and Iowa.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                      |            |  |
|----------------------|------------|--|
| <u>Kickapoo</u>      | <u>188</u> |  |
| <u>Sac &amp; Fox</u> | <u>86</u>  |  |
| <u>Iowa</u>          | <u>253</u> |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 276 2. Females..... 251
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? ..... 109
6. How many of them do vote? ..... No means of knowing
7. Number of births during the year..... 20
8. Number of deaths during the year..... 17
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? ..... 18
10. What schools and where? Hiawatha, Kansas, White Cloud, Kansas and Rulo, Nebraska.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 6
- Amount earned by them..... No means of knowing
12. Kind of work 2 clerks, 1 Telephone lineman, 2 laborers and 1 Telegrapher.

Edwin Minor

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

63



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907

1. Name of agency or school..... Kiowa As Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Apache, Kiowa & Comanche, and Wichita and affiliated bands.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Apache,</u> ..... <u>159</u>	<u>Wichita</u> ..... <u>441</u>
<u>Kiowa,</u> ..... <u>1235</u>	<u>Caddo</u> ..... <u>555</u>
<u>Comanche,</u> ..... <u>1440</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 1864 2. Females..... 1966
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 916
6. How many of them do vote? Not over 10%
7. Number of births during the year..... 213
8. Number of deaths during the year..... 139
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? ..... 30
10. What schools and where? At district schools near their homes.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Very few; almost all who work farm their allotments.  
Amount earned by them..... Unknown
12. Kind of work..... Manual and clerical labor.

*J. H. Sherman*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 U. S. Indian Agent.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



72

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Klamath

2. Names of Indian tribes Klamath, Modoc, Paiute and Pitt River

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Klamath</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>Pitt River</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Modoc</u>	<u>220</u>		
<u>Paiute</u>	<u>108</u>		

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 489 2. Females 562

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None

6. How many of them do vote? None

7. Number of births during the year 26

8. Number of deaths during the year 24

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 20

10. What schools and where? Ft. Klamath and Klamath Falls public schools.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 100

Amount earned by them about \$18,000

12. Kind of work Irrigation, ranching, freighting and household work.

*Horace M. Wilson*

Sup't & S. D. Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

Aug. 9-07

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



92.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.

2. Names of Indian tribes

Chippewas Lake Superior3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 5081 -

<u>Fond du Lac Chippewas</u>	<u>✓916✓</u>	<u>Red Bluff Chippewas</u>	<u>✓454✓</u>
<u>Grand Portage</u>	<u>" 343✓</u>	<u>Lac du Flambeau</u>	<u>✓793✓</u>
<u>Bad River</u>	<u>✓1179✓</u>	<u>Lac County Ojibwa</u>	<u>✓1201✓</u>
		<u>Pike Lake</u>	<u>✓195✓</u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 2566 2. Females 25155. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 10006. How many of them do vote? See memorandum hereto attached7. Number of births during the year 1188. Number of deaths during the year 1429. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? See memorandum hereto attached10. What schools and where? " " " "11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation See memorandum hereto attachedAmount earned by them " " " "12. Kind of work " " " "

J. H. Campbell  
U. S. Indian Agent.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

It is impossible to give the statistics relative to the Indians living outside this Agency. All the Indians under my jurisdiction have adopted the habits of civilized life and fully one-third have separated themselves from the reservations and are widely scattered over adjoining states. How many of them vote or attend public schools, I have no means of knowing. Neither am I able to keep informed as to their occupation and the amount earned by them.

33

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school.....

*Leach Lake Agency, Minn.*

2. Names of Indian tribes *Leach Lake Pillagers, Cass & Mounbago Indians.*

*White Oak Point Mississippi & Removal Mille Lac Chippewas*

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<i>Leach Lake Pillagers Chippewas</i>	876
<i>Cass &amp; Mounbago Indians</i>	457
<i>White Oak Point Mississippi</i>	471
<i>Removal Mille Lac</i>	11
	1765

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males *908* 2. Females *857*

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? *443*

6. How many of them do vote? *Have no statistics, probably one third.*

7. Number of births during the year *Fifty four (54)*

8. Number of deaths during the year *Fifty three (53)*

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? *None have been reported*

10. What schools and where? .....

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation *all are Citizens and do not report*  
Amount earned by them *unknown.*

12. Kind of work *Mostly lumber operations of some character.*

*J. P. G. G. G.*

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

79



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.
2. Names of Indian tribes..... LOWER BRULE SIOUX,
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>LOWER BRULE SIOUX.</u>	<u>485</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 232 2. Females 233
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 95
6. How many of them do vote? 2
7. Number of births during the year 21
8. Number of deaths during the year 14
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 3
10. What schools and where? Reliance, S. D.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 6  
 Amount earned by them \$312.00
12. Kind of work Laborer

*R. L. Jensen*

U. S. Indian Agent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Mescalero.
2. Names of Indian tribes Mescalero Apache.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| <u>Mescalero Apache</u> | <u>466</u> |
|                         |            |
|                         |            |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 205 2. Females 261
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None.
6. How many of them do vote? None.
7. Number of births during the year 20
8. Number of deaths during the year 20
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None.
10. What schools and where? - -
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 18
- Amount earned by them \$700.00
12. Kind of work Herding sheep, "punching" cattle and freighting.

Samuel Caney  
Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

46



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Moapa Indian School
2. Names of Indian tribes Paiute
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| <u>Paiute</u> | <u>119</u> |
|               |            |
|               |            |
|               |            |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 56 2. Females 63
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year 5
8. Number of deaths during the year 15
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 14
10. What schools and where? Moapa Indian school, Moapa Nevada
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 50
- Amount earned by them \$1200.00
12. Kind of work Ranch work for Ranchers

I. T. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school MOQUI AGENCY.
2. Names of Indian tribes Moqui and Navajo.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |               |             |                   |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <u>Moqui</u>  | <u>2000</u> | <u>estimated.</u> |
| <u>Navajo</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>!</u>          |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males no data 2. Females no data
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year not known
8. Number of deaths during the year not known
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 108
- Amount earned by them Not known
12. Kind of work Labor on railroad and in best fields

*Horton H. Miller*  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

103



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Morris Industrial School for Indians
2. Names of Indian tribes —
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 80 2. Females 80
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year none
8. Number of deaths during the year none
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 1
10. What schools and where? Morris High School
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation —  
Amount earned by them —
12. Kind of work —

Joe B. Brown  
Super  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



6

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... **Navajo Agency, N. M.**
2. Names of Indian tribes..... **Navajo**
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |               |              |  |
|---------------|--------------|--|
| <b>Navajo</b> | <b>12000</b> |  |
|               |              |  |
|               |              |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males **6050** 2. Females **5950**
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? **none**
6. How many of them do vote? **none**
7. Number of births during the year **unknown**
8. Number of deaths during the year **unknown**
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? **none**
10. What schools and where? .....
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation **unknown**
- Amount earned by them... **unknown**
12. Kind of work .....

*William H. Harrison*

**Superintendent**

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

7



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

- 1. Name of agency or school Navajo Extension Agency
- 2. Names of Indian tribes Navajo
- 3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  

<u>Navajo</u>	<u>450</u>
---------------	------------
- 4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 237 2. Females 213
- 5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
- 6. How many of them do vote? none
- 7. Number of births during the year 7
- 8. Number of deaths during the year 7
- 9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none
- 10. What schools and where?
- 11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none  
Amount earned by them
- 12. Kind of work

Joseph Maxwell

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

87



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Neah Bay Agency, Neah Bay Training School.

2. Names of Indian tribes Makah, Ozette, Quileute, Hoh.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Makah	410	Hoh	54
Ozette	28		
Quileute	241		

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 370 2. Females 363

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 1

6. How many of them do vote? 1

7. Number of births during the year 30

8. Number of deaths during the year 25

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 21

10. What schools and where? District schools in Clallam County.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 75

Amount earned by them \$4000.00 (Estimated.)

12. Kind of work In lumber yards and hop fields, for surveyors of railroads, freighting, on ranches, &c.

C. L. Woods -

Superintendent & Physician  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

84

47

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Nevada Agency, Nevada,

2. Names of Indian tribes Palute.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Palute</u>	<u>590</u>
---------------	------------

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 288 2. Females 302

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None.

6. How many of them do vote? None.

7. Number of births during the year 19.

8. Number of deaths during the year 17.

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None.

10. What schools and where? No means of learning.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No means of learning.

Amount earned by them No means of learning.

12. Kind of work Ranch hands, laborers, and hop picking.

Supervisor in Charge.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

26



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Nez Perce Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Nez Perce
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

<u>Nez Perce</u>	<u>1473</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 687 2. Females 786
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 650 (Male & Female)
6. How many of them do vote? 25
7. Number of births during the year 35
8. Number of deaths during the year 44
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 20
10. What schools and where? Public Schools in Nez Perce and Idaho counties, Idaho.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none  
Amount earned by them
12. Kind of work

*Oscar H. Lipps*

Supt. & S. D. A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

*m*

67



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Oakland Subagency

2. Names of Indian tribes Tonkawa

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Males,	24	
Females,	25	
	49	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 24 2. Females 25

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 18

6. How many of them do vote? none

7. Number of births during the year 3

8. Number of deaths during the year 1

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none

10. What schools and where? none

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none

Amount earned by them nothing

12. Kind of work none

*A. M. Noble*

Supt. and Sp'l Disb. Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 8 and 4 should be the same.

42

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Omaha Agency  
 2. Names of Indian tribes Omaha

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Omaha 1246

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 644 2. Females 602

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? all males over 21

6. How many of them do vote? practically all who are entitled to vote

7. Number of births during the year 58

8. Number of deaths during the year 44

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 80

10. What schools and where? public schools on and adjacent to the reservation

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation no statistics  
 Amount earned by them nearly all are employed on the reservation

12. Kind of work

John McLaughlin  
Supt. I. R. S. A.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

93



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907

1. Name of agency or school Oneida, Wisconsin
2. Names of Indian tribes Oneida.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>: 2163
- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1143 2. Females 1020
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? About 500
6. How many of them do vote? 150 in Outagamie Co. No report for Brown as no election district was organized.
7. Number of births during the year 62
8. Number of deaths during the year 50
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? No report. Probably not more than 10.
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No report.  
Amount earned by them No report.
12. Kind of work No report.

Joseph C. Hart.

Supt. & Spl. Dist. Agt.  
Agent in Charge

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



64



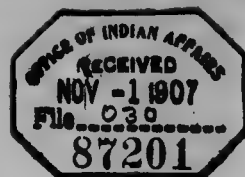
# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907

1. Name of agency or school Osage Agency, Oklahoma,
2. Names of Indian tribes Osage.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

<u>Osage 2156.</u>	
--------------------	--
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1096 2. Females 1060
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? All males over 21,
6. How many of them do vote? About 175.
7. Number of births during the year 130.
8. Number of deaths during the year 53.
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Estimated at 137.
10. What schools and where? District and public schools on the reservation and adjacent thereto.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Impossible to arrive  
Amount earned by them at with any degree of certainty; but few
12. ~~Kind of work if any; perhaps 20, and no estimate can be arrived~~  
at as to amount earned; some in business for themselves and  
others clerking or doing other light work- all mixed bloods.

Ret Willard  
 U. S. Indian (Agent of ~~Osage Agency~~)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Otoe School and Agency.
2. Names of Indian tribes Otoe and Missouri
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>: 390  
Otoe & Missouri 390
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 207 2. Females 183
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 77
6. How many of them do vote? None voted at Statehood election,
7. Number of births during the year 12
8. Number of deaths during the year 12
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 30
10. What schools and where? Public schools of Noble County, Okla.,  
The Barnes children live in Nebraska and attend school there
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 2  
Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_
12. Kind of work One works as bank clerk at \$30<sup>00</sup> per month,  
another at carpenter's trade and gets regular carpenter's wages.
- Sturgesman  
Supt & Spc'l Dis'b Ag't.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

19

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Pala (Distts. Nos. 1 and 3, So. Cal).
2. Names of Indian tribes Southern California Mission Indians
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |             |     |  |
|-------------|-----|--|
| Dist. No. 1 | 818 |  |
| Dist. No. 3 | 140 |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 496 2. Females 456
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 25 (a)
6. How many of them do vote? 10 (a)
7. Number of births during the year 17
8. Number of deaths during the year 24
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 4
10. What schools and where? Pala District, Pala, Cal.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 75 (a)
- Amount earned by them \$3375.00 (a)
12. Kind of work Ranching, mining, railroad work, picking fruit, sheep-shearing etc.
- Reneau D. McArthur,*  
Sup't. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)
- (a) Estimated.

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Census:

Dist. No. 1

Dist. No. 3

	Reservation						Reservation				Total No. 3	Total Dist. Nos. 1 & 3
	Pichunga	Pala	Paima	Piricon	La Jolla	La Jolla	Campo	La Jolla	Cuyapipe	Manzanita		
Population	171	255	62	126	198	812	18	24	41	57	140	952
Males	91	134	31	68	93	417	11	15	20	33	79	496
Females	80	121	31	58	105	395	7	9	21	24	61	456
Males over 18	55	88	22	35	66	266	10	10	11	21	52	318
Males under 18	36	46	9	33	39	163	1	5	9	12	27	190
Females over 14	60	78	22	45	76	281	6	6	13	17	42	323
Children between 14 & 18	47	64	14	38	30	193	2	5	10	11	28	221
Marriages	3	-	1	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Births	3	3	-	4	4	14	-	2	1	-	3	17
Deaths	3	12	1	4	2	22	-	-	1	1	2	24

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84  
\* Shivwits and Kanab Kaibabs only given.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Panguitch Indian School
2. Names of Indian tribes Shivwits, Kanab Kaibabs Bands, of the Paiute Indians.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |               |     |  |
|---------------|-----|--|
| Shivwits      | 140 |  |
| Kanab Kaibabs | 83  |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 125 2. Females 98
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year Shivwits 6; Kanabs no record
8. Number of deaths during the year Shivwits 6; Kanabs no record
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? Two
10. What schools and where? Public school at St. George, Utah.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation All or nearly all able bodied ones.  
Amount earned by them. Unable to say, no record.
12. Kind of work Choring, Haying, Harvesting, Wood cutting, etc.

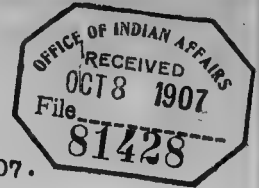
Walter Runkel,

Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

66



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school, . . . . . Pawnee Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes, . . . . . Pawnee
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school). Pawnee, 644
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population:
 

1. Males	306
2. Female	338
Total	644
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? . . 142.
6. How many of them do vote? . . . . . 39
7. Number of births during the year. . . . . 28
8. Number of deaths during the year . . . . . 27
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? . . . 12
10. What schools and where?
 

Pawnee Public School,  
Kingfisher Public School.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation, . . . . 8
12. Kind of work:
 

One working for the Field Museum of Chicago,  
One as Asst. Disciplinarian at Carlisle,  
One as Printer,  
Four as Clerks,  
One Wheelwright.

*Geo. D. Need*

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Pima Agency, Arizona.

2. Names of Indian tribes Pima, Papago, Maricopa.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Pima</u>	<u>4037</u>	
<u>Papago</u>	<u>2058</u>	
<u>Maricopa</u>	<u>383</u>	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 3329 2. Females 3149

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none

6. How many of them do vote? none

7. Number of births during the year 170

8. Number of deaths during the year 246

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None

10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 450

Amount earned by them \$106,875

12. Kind of work Labor at Laguna Dam and Imperial Heading, Yuma, Ariz.  
Housework and farm work  
near Phoenix.

J.B. Alexander

Supt. & Spl. Disb'g. Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Pine Ridge Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Sioux
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 6688
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 3304 2. Females 3384
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None *none*
6. How many of them do vote? None *none*
7. Number of births during the year 248
8. Number of deaths during the year 288
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? About 25.
10. What schools and where? Public schools at Gordon and Merriman, Nebraska.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 150 to 200 *150 to 200*  
Amount earned by them Not known.
12. Kind of work Grading and section work on railroads. Also farming and ranching.

*John R. Brennan*

U.S. Indian Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



67



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907. 72893

1. Name of agency or school..... Ponca

2. Names of Indian tribes..... Ponca

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Males,	282	
Females,	296	
	578	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 282 2. Females..... 296

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? ..... 138

6. How many of them do vote? ..... 15

7. Number of births during the year..... 21

8. Number of deaths during the year..... 15

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? ..... 4

10. What schools and where? District No. 90, Whiteagle, Oklahoma.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... none

Amount earned by them..... nothing

12. Kind of work..... none

*A. M. Moore*

Supt. and Sp'l Disb. Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

31

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Potawatomi Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribe.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |  |     |
|--|-----|
|  | 655 |
|  |     |
|  |     |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 369 2. Females 286
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 174
6. How many of them do vote? No voting precincts on the reservation
7. Number of births during the year 20
8. Number of deaths during the year 30
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 7
10. What schools and where? Agricultural College, Campbell College, Sacred Heart College, Okla.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 32 (knowing what they earn.  
Amount earned by them These Indians are residents of Wis. No means of
12. Kind of work Logging and berrying.

E. L. Williams

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agt.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 8 and 4 should be the same.

88



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Puyallup Consd. Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Puyallup, Skokomish, Chehalis, Clallam, Nisqualli, Squaxin Island, Quinalt, Quaitas (Quettas), Georgetown, Humpulips
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Puyallup</u>	<u>✓ 479</u>	<u>Quinalt</u>	<u>✓ 141</u>
<u>Skokomish</u>	<u>✓ 192</u>	<u>Quaitas (Quettas)</u>	<u>✓ 55</u>
<u>Chehalis</u>	<u>✓ 146</u>	<u>Georgetown</u>	<u>✓ 125</u>
<u>Clallam</u>	<u>✓ 327</u>	<u>Humpulips</u>	<u>✓ 24</u>
<u>Nisqualli</u>	<u>✓ 146</u>		
<u>Squaxin Island</u>	<u>✓ 98</u>		
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 864 2. Females 869
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 378
6. How many of them do vote? 339
7. Number of births during the year 36
8. Number of deaths during the year 57
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 26
10. What schools and where? Seven at Oakville City School - 3 at Union City School & at Moabys Dist. School and 14 at Bay Center Dist. School.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 200  
Amount earned by them \$38,000.00
12. Kind of work Oystering and Logging Fishing - Longshoreman.

Harvey J. Holton  
Supt. &c.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

27



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Quapaw Agency, Seneca Indian School.
2. Names of Indian tribes Quapaw, Peoria, Miami, Ottawa, Eastern Shawnee, Modoc, Wyandot and Seneca.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

<u>Quapaw</u> ✓ 290 ✓ <u>Peoria</u> ✓ 207 ✓ <u>Miami</u> ✓ 130 ✓ <u>carried for.</u> 627	brought forward, 627 <u>Ottawa</u> ✓ 211 ✓ <u>Eastern Shawnee</u> ✓ 107 ✓ <u>Modoc</u> ✓ 51 ✓ <u>Wyandot</u> ✓ 379 ✓ <u>Seneca</u> ✓ 390 ✓
---	---
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 855 2. Females 910 - 1765
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 344
6. How many of them do vote? \*75% cast their first vote for Constitutional Delegate on November 6, 1908.
7. Number of births during the year 36
8. Number of deaths during the year 29
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? all of school age, viz: 595
10. What schools and where? this school 194; St. Mary's 25; Chiloccoo Ind. Sch. 14; Carlisle 8; Haskell 37; District (subscription) schools and Public Schools of neighboring towns, 317
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation not known.  
 Amount earned by them not known.
12. Kind of work unknown.
13. Of a total population of 1765, shown by accompanying census, 507 are permanent non-residents.

*(Signature)*  
(Agent or superintendent.)

Supt. & S. D. A.

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

\* Estimated.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Red Lake Agency, and Red Lake Indian School,
2. Names of Indian tribes Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <u>1324</u> |  |
|             |  |
|             |  |
|             |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 671 2. Females 653
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none  
I have been informed that at least 75 have
6. How many of them do vote? voted
7. Number of births during the year 23
8. Number of deaths during the year 50
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none to my knowledge
10. What schools and where? .....
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 50 (estimated)  
Amount earned by them \$3000.00 (estimated)
12. Kind of work logging, lumbering, harvesting etc.

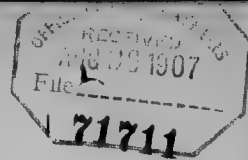
Carl W. Allen  
Superintendent & Special  
Disbursing Agent.

Superintendent & Special  
Disbursing Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

**a** The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

96



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Rice Station School  
 2. Names of Indian tribes Apache

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Apaches 200

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 108 2. Females 92

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none

6. How many of them do vote? none

7. Number of births during the year none

8. Number of deaths during the year none

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none

10. What schools and where? none

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none

Amount earned by them nothing off reservation

12. Kind of work (All school boys + girls) none

Boys earn money hauling  
 wood + working on ranches  
 in mountains. I do not  
 know how much.

J. B. Perkins  
Supt.  
 (agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

81



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... Rosebud Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Brule Sioux
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Brule Sioux</u>	<u>5011</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 2553 2. Females..... 2458
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? ..... 1395
6. How many of them do vote? ..... less than 100
7. Number of births during the year..... 145
8. Number of deaths during the year..... 196
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? ..... none
10. What schools and where? .....
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... none  
 Amount earned by them.....
12. Kind of work.....

*Edward Wiley*

U.S. Indian Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

21



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907. 70619

1. Name of agency or school..... Round valley
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Yuki, Wailake, Little Lake, Redwood, Pit River,  
Nomelaki and Concow.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

<u>Yuki and Wailake</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>Concow</u>	<u>177</u>
<u>Little Lake &amp; Redwood</u>	<u>116</u>		
<u>Pit River &amp; Nomelaki</u>	<u>79</u>		

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males..... 303 2. Females..... 317  
 5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 166 { Many are old people  
 who take no interest  
 in politicts.  
 6. How many of them do vote? ..... About 30.
7. Number of births during the year..... 16
8. Number of deaths during the year..... 33
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month  
 during the year? ..... About 14.
10. What schools and where? 11 District Schools in vicinity, two Covelo  
graded schools, Covelo, Calif. 1 College at Oakland, California.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 350  
 Amount earned by them..... \$25000 or \$30000.
12. Kind of work Farm labor, Hop picking & Sheep shearing.

*Horace Johnson*  
 Superintendent & S. D. A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



29



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Sac and Fox Boarding School, Iowa.

2. Names of Indian tribes Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

a. Sac and Fox, 345.
----------------------

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 181 2. Females 164

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None

6. How many of them do vote? None

7. Number of births during the year Nine

8. Number of deaths during the year Seven

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None

10. What schools and where?

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 35

Amount earned by them \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

12. Kind of work On Railway Section, 16, at \$1.50. As Harvest hands, 17, at \$2.00. In Paper Mill at Tama, 2, at \$1.75 per day.

*W. L. Malin*

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.  
I have no means of ascertaining the aggregate amount earned by those who have worked off the Reservation. They hire out to the neighboring farmers when, and where they can obtain work, just as other people do, and we encourage them to do so, taking no account of the time they labor. Several of them work quite regularly on the Ry Section and others have been working in the Paper Mill at Tama.

Very respectfully,

*W. L. Malin*  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.

68

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... Sac and Fox Indian Training, School, Okla.
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Sac and Fox of the Mississippi,  
..... Iowas.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Sac and Fox</u>	<u>522</u>	
<u>Iowa</u>	<u>86</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 300 2. Females 308
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 133
6. How many of them do vote? 90
7. Number of births during the year 32
8. Number of deaths during the year 21
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 43
10. What schools and where? City and District, white public schools,  
in Lincoln, Payne and Pottawatomie Counties, Oklahoma.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 15  
Amount earned by them Not known
12. Kind of work Clerical and labor.

*M. W. Stearns*

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

11 031

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907



1. Name of agency or school. San Carlos Indian Agency.
2. Names of Indian tribes. San Carlos Apache, Tonto Apache, Mohave Apache, Coyotero Apache, Yuma.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>San Carlos,</u> ..... 1022	<u>Mohave</u> ..... 74
<u>Tonto</u> ..... 548	<u>Yuma</u> ..... 2
<u>Coyotero</u> ..... 545	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1103 2. Females 1088
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year. 50
8. Number of deaths during the year. 34
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 260
10. What schools and where? Rice Station School, Phoenix Indian Industrial School, San Carlos Day School.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 700  
 Amount earned by them \$100.000
12. Kind of work Road work, railroad, mining and Reclamation Service.

*Luther S. Kelly*

U.S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

m

20

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school.....San Jacinto Indian Training School & Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes.....Mission and Tule River
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

<u>Mission</u>	<u>1009</u>
<u>Tule River</u>	<u>154</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 642 2. Females 521
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? A very few who live off the reservations a portion of the time
7. Number of births during the year 23
8. Number of deaths during the year 32
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 5 at Coachella; 5 at Palm Springs
10. What schools and where? as above
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Nearly all  
 Amount earned by them 90 per cent of their subsistence
12. Kind of work On ranches, in fruit orchards, etc.

*L. A. Wright*  
 Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

52

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school San Juan
2. Names of Indian tribes Navajo
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

<u>Navajo</u>	<u>Estimated 8000</u>
---------------	-----------------------
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 4000 2. Females 4000
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year Unknown
8. Number of deaths during the year Unknown
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? None
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Unknown  
Amount earned by them Unknown
12. Kind of work Common laborer

Wm. T. Shelton  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

18

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Santa Ysabel (District No. 2) Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Santa Ysabel Nos. 1 and 2 (Mesa Grande), Santa Ysabel No. 3 (Volcan), Los Coyotes, Capitan Grande, Inaja, Suguan, San Pascual - all of which belong to the Diegueño tribe
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Mesa Grande	184	Capitan Grande	111
Volcan	156	Inaja	40
Los Coyotes	120	Suguan	30
		San Pascual	289

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 354 2. Females 289
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 27
6. How many of them do vote? 11
7. Number of births during the year 21
8. Number of deaths during the year 18
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 16
10. What schools and where? Mesa Grande, Witch Creek, San Felipe & Inaja
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 70  
Amount earned by them \$2000.00
12. Kind of work Farming, Herding cattle, dairy work chiefly

Thos. M. James

Superintendent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

43

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Santee Training School,
2. Names of Indian tribes Santee and Ponca Indians of Nebraska,
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

Santees	1107		
Poncas	267		
Total	1374		
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 686 2. Females 688
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 350
6. How many of them do vote? About all who can.
7. Number of births during the year. 56
8. Number of deaths during the year. 42
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 89
10. What schools and where? District and city schools of Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota,
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation A large number.  
 Amount earned by them. The allotments are scattered among white farms and the amount earned is unknown.
12. Kind of work Harvesting, haying, corn husking, carpentering, cutting wood. etc.

*W.E. Meagher*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supt. & S.D. Agt.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

70

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Seeger Colony/Indian Training School
2. Names of Indian tribes Cheyennes and Arapahos
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                  |            |  |
|------------------|------------|--|
| <u>Cheyennes</u> | <u>598</u> |  |
| <u>Arapahos</u>  | <u>136</u> |  |
|                  | <u>734</u> |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 355 2. Females 379
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 192
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 29
8. Number of deaths during the year 22
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? None
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 60  
Amount earned by them \$3165.<sup>00</sup>
12. Kind of work Cotton picking, sale of wood & hay. Wild West Shows

Wm L Leonard

Asst & Spl Dist Agent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



69

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Shawnee Indian Training School.
2. Names of Indian tribes Citizen Pottawatomie, Absentee Shawnee, and Mexican Kickapoo.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

<u>Citizen Pottawatomie</u>	<u>1720</u>	}	Approximately
<u>Absentee Shawnee</u>	<u>590</u>		
<u>Mexican Kickapoo</u>	<u>290</u>		
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1274 2. Females 1326
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? About 500.
6. How many of them do vote? About 400.
7. Number of births during the year Estimated at 150.
8. Number of deaths during the year Estimated at 40.
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 50
10. What schools and where? The country schools scattered over Pottawatomie, Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Lincoln counties.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation About 450.  
Amount earned by them About \$90,000.00
12. Kind of work Principally farm work.

*Frank A. Thacker*

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
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1. Name of agency or school..... Shoshoni Agency and School.  
Shoshoni; Arapaho.

2. Names of Indian tribes.....

2. Names of Indian tribes.....

**3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:**

Shoshoni, 813;

Arapaho, 888;

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 866; 2. Females 835;

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? ..... 94; .....

6. How many of them do vote? -----72;

7. Number of births during the year.....72;

8. Number of deaths during the year.....

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 41; Day 10

10. What schools and where? Agency public school; Lander, Wyo.;  
Riverton, Wyoming.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation.....**Practically none.**

Amount earned by them.....

12. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

K. E. Gadsden

Supt. & Spl. Disb' Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

**a** The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

73



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Siletz Training School
2. Names of Indian tribes Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Originally about 20, now blended or extinct.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

	1448
--	------
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 236 2. Females 212
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 136
6. How many of them do vote? 136
7. Number of births during the year 9
8. Number of deaths during the year 15
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 2 (Of the mixed Indians of school age live outside jurisdiction)
10. What schools and where? Public school at Siletz, and a public school near the east reservation line.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 21 (nearly all in September)  
 Amount earned by them Three of them on salaries = 2040. Eighteen periodically earning from 800 to 3000. Nearly all of them find hope, earning about 3000.
12. Kind of work Carpenter, tailor, clerk, bar-keeper, fishing, logging, housework, blacksmith, farm work, railroad construction, hog picking.

Wm. E. Egbert  
Superintendent  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

82

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Sisseton Indian Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Sisseton & Wahpeton (One tribe)
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <u>Sisseton &amp; Wahpeton 1942</u> |  |
|                                     |  |
|                                     |  |
|                                     |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 937 2. Females 1005
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 400
6. How many of them do vote? About 266
7. Number of births during the year 58
8. Number of deaths during the year 44
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? About fifteen all practically white.
10. What schools and where? Marlow and Veblen
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Estimated at 20  
Amount earned by them estimated at \$2,000.00
12. Kind of work Printing, clerical, railroad, matron, industrial teacher

*CB Jackson*

U. S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

23



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Southern Ute Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Southern Utes.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| Males   | 166. |
| Females | 188. |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 166. 2. Females 188.
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 93.
6. How many of them do vote? None.
7. Number of births during the year 21.
8. Number of deaths during the year 14.
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 76.
10. What schools and where? Southern Ute Training School 75.  
Haskell Institute 1.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation About 40.  
Amount earned by them " \$2000.
12. Kind of work Farming, mining, lumbering and ditching for irrigation.

Charles F. Verner

Supt. & Spl. Ddb. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

17. Name of Indians who have worked outside of reservation.
18. What schools and where?
19. How many in the year?
20. Have attended Indian schools at least one month
21. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction
22. Number of deaths during the year
23. Number of births during the year
24. How many of them do vote?
25. How many are entitled to vote.
26. How many of the above Indians enumerated
27. Total Indian and mixed blood population. If under 1000
28. Population of the nearest village away at school. 2000.
29. Name of Indian agent.
30. Name of Agency.

Standing Rock Agency,  
 Fort Yates, N. D.  
 W. L. Bolden, U. S. Indian Agent  
 Submits annual statistics

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1904.

59

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907



1. Name of agency or school Standing Rock Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Sioux
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 3393
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: Males 1628 2 Females 1765
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year 112
8. Number of deaths during the year 180
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none to my knowledge
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation \_\_\_\_\_
12. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

In reply to above two questions would say that there has not been any considerable number of Indians employed outside of the reservation. Those who have been thus employed are widely separated and I have no information regarding them. Most of the Indians who have worked other than for the Government, have worked on the new railway extension passing through the reservation.

*W. L. Belden*  
Agent or Superintendent.

*W. L. Belden*  
U.S. Indian Agent.

59

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT 1907.

1. Name of Agency or school. Standing Rock Agency.
2. Names of Indian Tribes. Sioux.
3. Population by tribes including pupils away at school. 3393.
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population. 1. Males 1628  
2. Females 1765
5. How many of the above Indians enumerated are entitled to vote. None.
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 112
8. Number of deaths during the year 180
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None to my knowledge.
10. What schools and where?
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation?  
Amount earned by them
12. Kind of work.

In reply to above two questions would say that there has not been any considerable of Indians employed outside of the reservation. Those who have been thus employees are widely separated and I have no information regarding them. Most of the Indians who have worked other than for the Government, have worked on the new railway extension passing through the reservation.

*N. G. Bolander*  
Agent.



41

- J. R. Cooley*  
Supt. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

**a** The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

12

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school TRUXTON CANON TRAINING SCHOOL
2. Names of Indian tribes WALAPAI
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

TRIBE	POPULATION
WALAPAI	525
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 276 2. Females 249
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 19
8. Number of deaths during the year 16
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation All able bodied Indians  
Amount earned by them \$40,000 - conservative estimate
12. Kind of work Cutting wood, working on ranches and in mines

Oliver H. Gale

Sup't & Special Disbursing Agent

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

Indian Office,  
AUG 19  
1907

1. Name of agency or school Tulalip agency Wash
2. Names of Indian tribes Lummi
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Lummi 414
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 219 2. Females 195
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year 24
8. Number of deaths during the year 22
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 7 full term
10. What schools and where? Marietta Wash
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none  
Amount earned by them —
12. Kind of work —

William M. Lusk  
Farmer in Charge

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

89

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Tulalip  
 2. Names of Indian tribes Muckleshoot

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Muckleshoot 155

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 81 2. Females 74

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 35

6. How many of them do vote? 1

7. Number of births during the year 8

8. Number of deaths during the year 5

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 7

10. What schools and where? Public School at Auburn  
and Wabash, Wash.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 40

Amount earned by them \$8000.00

12. Kind of work Logging - Hacking - Blazing - clearing land  
steaming etc.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

70075 AUG 19, 1907

89

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

70075

Indian Office,  
Aug 19, 1907  
Incl.

1. Name of agency or school..... Tulalip Agency,

2. Names of Indian tribes..... Squamish, or Port Madison.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Squamish tribe, total 174

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 92 2. Females..... 82

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? ..... 9

6. How many of them do vote? None voted at last election, so far as I can learn.

7. Number of births during the year..... 8

8. Number of deaths during the year..... 12

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? ..... 42

10. What schools and where? 1 at Chemoqua, Oregon. 3 at Tulalip, Wash.  
3 at Public school. 35 at Port Madison Day School.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 20, approximately.

Amount earned by them..... Impossible to give an amount even approximately

12. Kind of work..... Lumbering and fishing.

Lyrus B. Pickrell  
Acting Farmer in Charge.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

70075

Indian Office,  
AUG 19 1907

1907

1. Name of agency or school Swinemish Reservation Tulalip Agency

2. Names of Indian tribes Swinemish and Skagit

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 273

These two tribes are so intermixed by marriage it would be hard to give population by tribes

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 142 2. Females 131

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None

6. How many of them do vote? None

7. Number of births during the year 12

8. Number of deaths during the year 15

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 53

10. What schools and where? Swinemish Day School 39: Tulalip 7: Chumawa 2: Public school near Reservation 2: Catholic School Chilliwhack B.C. 3

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Nearly all.

Amount earned by them Cannot give the amount.

12. Kind of work Principally in fish canneries and hop picking

Edward Bristow

Add'l Farmer in charge

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

89

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... Tulalip Reservation.
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Remnants of many tribes and bands.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>: 403.
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males..... 203 2. Females..... 199
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None are voting.
6. How many of them do vote? None are voting.
7. Number of births during the year..... 18.
8. Number of deaths during the year..... 43.
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None.
10. What schools and where? None.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... About ten (10).  
Amount earned by them..... It is not possible to state.
12. Kind of work Logging, fishing, common labor, hop picking, potato digging, etc.

Charles M. Buchanan,

Superintendent, etc.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
SEP 3 1907  
File 73328

1. Name of agency or school..... Uintah & Ouray Agency

2. Names of Indian tribes..... Uintah, White River, and Uncompaggre Utes.

Wintahs	452
White Rivers	305
Uncompahgre	524

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? **None**

10. What schools and where? Uintah Boarding School; Haskell Institute,  
Lawrence, Kans., and Carlisle Industrial School, Pa.

Amount earned by them.-----

12. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

(Agent or superintendent.)

**a** The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



53



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school U.S. Indian Industrial School, Santa Fe, N.M.
2. Names of Indian tribes Pueblos
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

3419	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1769 2. Females 1650
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year 198
8. Number of deaths during the year 161
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where?
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Impossible to estimate.  
Amount earned by them Impossible to estimate.
12. Kind of work Farming, herding, in beet fields, and in lumber camps.

*G. B. ...*  
 Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

104



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Vermillion Lake School
2. Names of Indian tribes Boise Fort (Nett Lake) Band Chippewa.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <u>Boise Fort Band, 650</u> |  |
|                             |  |
|                             |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 315 2. Females 335
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? Unknown
6. How many of them do vote? None so far as known.
7. Number of births during the year 27
8. Number of deaths during the year 60
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None known.
10. What schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation The majority work outside.  
Amount earned by them Unknown.
12. Kind of work Lumbering principally.

*John H. Glendinning,*

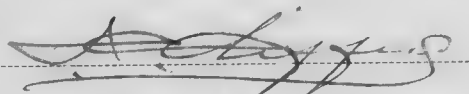
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

107

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Wahpeton School, North Dakota
2. Names of Indian tribes none
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <u>none</u> |  |
|             |  |
|             |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males none 2. Females none
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year none
8. Number of deaths during the year none
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? none
10. What schools and where? none
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none
- Amount earned by them none
12. Kind of work none



Supt., & S.D. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

45

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Walker River Nevada  
 2. Names of Indian tribes Pah Ute

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

	469
--	-----

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 236 2. Females 233

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None

6. How many of them do vote? None

7. Number of births during the year 10

8. Number of deaths during the year 33

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 1

10. What schools and where? Carson Public School

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation About 90

Amount earned by them About \$15,000.

12. Kind of work Teaming and farming

C. H. Asbury

Superintendent  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

75



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Warm Springs
2. Names of Indian tribes Warm Springs, Wasco, Termino, Pautub
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>: 773

Tribes intermarried

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 348 2. Females 425
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 210
6. How many of them do vote? About 45 have voted
7. Number of births during the year 21
8. Number of deaths during the year 42
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? .....
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....

Amount earned by them .....

12. Kind of work 2 have married into tribe  
blanche L. Conroy,

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

13



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Western Navajo School, Ariz
2. Names of Indian tribes Navajo, Paiute
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| <u>Navajo</u> | <u>6,000</u> |
| <u>Paiute</u> | <u>25</u>    |
| <u>Hopi</u>   | <u>135</u>   |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 3072 2. Females 3088
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? none
6. How many of them do vote? none
7. Number of births during the year no estimate
8. Number of deaths during the year no estimate
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 146
10. What schools and where? Western Navajo, Luba, Ariz, Mowcopi, Day  
Luba, G. Phoenix and Riverside
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 2
- Amount earned by them not reported
12. Kind of work Labor

Matthew M. Murphy  
Superintendent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

W

48.



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school..... **WESTERN SHOSHONE, NEVADA.**
2. Names of Indian tribes..... **Paiutes and Shoshones.**

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:		School enumeration.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.
<b>Paiutes, . . .</b>	<b>250.</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Shoshones, . . .</b>	<b>238.</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>488</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>115</b>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... **255**      2. Females..... **233**
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? .. **No voters**
6. How many of them do vote? .. **None**
7. Number of births during the year..... **8**
8. Number of deaths during the year..... **19**
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? .. **None to my knowledge.**
10. What schools and where? .. **None**
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .. **About 80 or more.**  
Amount earned by them..... **\$6000 (estimated)**
12. Kind of work .. **Shearing sheep, teaming, herding stock.**

*George B. Haggitt*  
Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

# 35

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school White Earth Agency, Minnesota
2. Names of Indian tribes Pembina Chippewas, White Earth Mississippi Chippewas, Gull Lake Removal Leech Lake Pillager Chip. Removal Fond Du Lac Chip. Mississippi Chippewas, Removal Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas, NonRemoval Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas, Removal White Oak Point Miss. Chip. Otter Tail Pillager Chip. Removal Cass & Win-
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>: nebagoishish Pillager Chip.  

White Earth Miss. Chip.	-	1847			
Gull Lake	"	"	-	353	Removal Cass & Winnebagoishish
Rem. Mille Lac	"	"	-	724	Pillager Chippewas, - 60
Non. Rem. Mille Lac	"	"	-	545	Removal Leech Lake Pil. Chip. 288
Rem. W. Oak Pt. Miss	"	"	-	226	Pembina Chippewas, - 342
Otter Tail Pillager	"	"	-	732	Rem. Fond Du Lac Chippewas, - 110
					Total = 5225
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 2618 2. Females 2607
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 1207 (All of legal age.)
6. How many of them do vote? About 800
7. Number of births during the year. 150
8. Number of deaths during the year. 68
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? About 250
10. What schools and where? Different public schools on and near the reservation.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation about 100  
Amount earned by them About \$4000
12. Kind of work Farm labor

*John A. Smith*  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



44



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school

Kinnelago Agency

2. Names of Indian tribes

Kinnelago

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Kinnelago

1065

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males

574

2. Females

491

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote?

250

6. How many of them do vote?

225

7. Number of births during the year

50

8. Number of deaths during the year

55

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year?

25

10. What schools and where?

Dist #17 Kinnelago -

Haggover School - Emerson

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation

Unable to state

Amount earned by them

0.

12. Kind of work

Osceola M. Waddell  
 Supt. & S. D. A.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

94

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Wittenberg Indian School.

2. Names of Indian tribes Wisconsin Winnebago.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Winnebago,	1268.	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 609 2. Females 659

5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? All males 21 years of age and over, I understand.

6. How many of them do vote? None

7. Number of births during the year Males 29, Females 21, total 50

8. Number of deaths during the year " 25, " 28, " 53.

9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year About 10.

10. What schools and where? No records.

11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation They do not live on a reservation.

Amount earned by them Not known.

12. Kind of work Lumbering, picking berries and digging potatoes.

E. J. Post  
(Agent or superintendent.)  
**Superintendent.**

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

90

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.



1. Name of agency or school Yakima
2. Names of Indian tribes Yakima, Klickitat and Wisham; consolidated  
as Confederated Yakimas.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <u>2002</u> |  |
|             |  |
|             |  |
|             |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 825 2. Females 1177
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year No complete record of births
8. Number of deaths during the year No complete record of deaths
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 80
10. What schools and where? Wapato, Toppenish, and Alfalfa, towns on  
the Yakima Reservation.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No record of such.  
Amount earned by them No record of the amount earned.
12. Kind of work No record.

*J. C. Lynch*  
Supt. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

83



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Yankton Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Yankton Sioux
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

<u>Yankton Sioux</u>	<u>1716</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 794 2. Females 922
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 436
6. How many of them do vote? 436
7. Number of births during the year 69
8. Number of deaths during the year 67
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 74
10. What schools and where? District schools in Charles Mix County, S.D.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None.  
Amount earned by them
12. Kind of work

U. S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

54

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

1. Name of agency or school Zuni, New Mexico
2. Names of Indian tribes Zuni Pueblo
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

<u>Zuni Pueblo</u>	<u>1682</u>
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 900 2. Females 782
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? None
6. How many of them do vote? None
7. Number of births during the year. 46
8. Number of deaths during the year. 64
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? None
10. What schools and where? None
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 3  
 Amount earned by them \$716.34
12. Kind of work In Beet Fields, in Dairy, and on railroad

*William J. Oliver*

Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

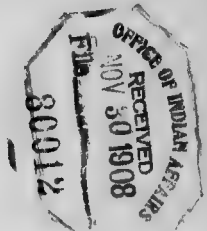
# Department of the Interior.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY,

Subject:

Muskogee, Indian Territory, Okla., October 30, 1908.  
Submits report upon various bldg. schools and orphan asylums in the Indian Territory.



The Honorable,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 2, 1908, (Education) wherein you request me to make a brief report upon the various boarding schools and orphan asylums maintained among the Five Civilized Tribes, giving the location of the schools, ownership of the buildings, present condition of plants, number of acres belonging to each school and any other facts of interest. In reply thereto I beg leave to submit the following report:

I desire first to say that it is very difficult to fix anything like a cash valuation upon these school properties for the reason that many of the buildings are becoming old and dilapidated, and when they cease to be used for school purposes they will be of but very little value for any other purpose. The Creek Nation owns ten boarding schools, each school having 40 acres of land.

CREEK NATION.- These schools may be briefly described as follows:

Commissioner - 2.

Euchee Boarding School. - This school is located adjoining the Eastern suburbs of the town of Sapulpa. It contains three two-story framedormitory buildings and one frame school house containing three rooms. The buildings are box houses, not being plastered. The 40 acre tract of land belonging to this school will be quite valuable for town lots when the Creek Nation ceases to use it for school purposes. The land is probably worth \$15,000 for town lot purposes, but the buildings would probably not bring more than \$5,000.

Nuyaka Boarding School. - This school is located about 12 miles Northwest of Okmulgee. It contains three frame two-story dormitory buildings and one two-story frame school house containing two rooms, and also has two frame barns. This school is remote from railroads and neither the land nor the buildings will be very valuable for other purposes after it ceases to be used for school purposes. The 40 acre tract of land is probably worth \$1,000 and the buildings about \$5,000.

Creek Orphan Home. - This school is located about one mile East of the town of Okmulgee. It consists of a two story brick building about large enough to accommodate 60 persons. The 40 acre tract of land belonging to this school is worth about \$2,000 and the old brick building ought to be worth \$3,000.

Wetumka Boarding School. - This school is located 4 miles East of the town of Wetumka. It contains two 2 story frame dormitory buildings and one 1 story frame building for employees. It also has an old two-story stone building a part of which is used



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as a schoolhouse, and there is also a frame school building adjoining which contains one room. This 40 acre tract of land is worth about \$1,000 and the buildings ought to be worth \$2,500.

Eufaula High School. - This school is situated on a five acre tract of land in the Western suburbs of the town of Eufaula. It contains one three-story brick building, one frame cottage of four rooms and one small frame hospital containing two rooms. This school is located on a high hill overlooking the town of Eufaula. In addition to the five acre tract upon which the building stands there is a tract consisting of 35 acres located two miles Northeast of Eufaula which belongs to this school. This 35 acre tract contains no improvements as the buildings which were located upon it were burned many years ago. The five acre tract upon which this school stands is possibly worth \$1,500 and the 35 acres located out in the country is worth about \$1,000. The buildings ought to be worth \$3,500.

Coweta Boarding School. - This school is located one-half mile East of the town of Coweta on 40 acres of land. It contains two 2-story frame buildings unplastered, one 2-story frame building containing dining hall and rooms for employees, one frame schoolhouse of two rooms and one stable. On account of small attendance we discontinued this school a year ago and sent the pupils to other boarding schools. The 40 acre tract of land belonging to this school is worth about \$2,000 and the buildings are worth probably \$2,500. The Coweta boarding school buildings and ground ought to be sold as soon as possible as it is no longer needed for school purposes.

Commissioner - 4.

Wealaka Boarding School. - This school is located about 40 miles Northwest of Muskogee near the Midland Valley railroad. It has 40 acres of land and the improvements consist of two 2-story frame dormitory buildings, one frame schoolhouse containing two rooms, one barn and one orchard of five acres. The land belonging to this school is nearly all tillable. The 40 acre tract is worth about \$1,500 and the improvements are worth about \$2,000.

Tallahassee Boarding School. - This is a school established years ago for the Creek freedmen. It contains three 2-story frame buildings and one stable. Also an orchard of about five acres and is located about twelve miles Northwest of Muskogee on the M K & T railroad. The 40 acre tract of land is worth about \$1,500 and the buildings are worth about \$2,500.

Pecan Creek Boarding School. - This is a boarding school for Creek freedmen located 7 miles West of Muskogee. It contains two two-story frame buildings and one frame school house containing one room. The 40 acre tract of land is worth about \$1,600 and the improvements are worth about \$2,000.

Creek Colored Orphan Home. - This Colored Orphan Home property is located two miles West of Muskogee. The improvements consist of one old 2-story stone building, one frame school house containing one room and one old stable. The 40 acres of land belonging to this school are worth about \$2,000 and the improvements are worth about \$1,500. This school was so slightly attended that we discontinued it a year ago and sent the pupils to the Tallahassee Boarding School. This property ought to be sold as soon as possible

Commissioner - 5.

as it is no longer needed for school purposes.

#### SEMINOLE SCHOOLS.

**Emahaka Academy.** - This school is located about 4 miles West of Holdenville and about 3 miles South of Wewoka. It has 320 acres of land, about 125 acres being in cultivation. The rest of the land being timber and pasture of not very great value. The improvements consist of one three-story, and basement, brick building, one brick engine room, one frame stable and granary, and one frame smoke-house. The 320 acre tract of land is worth about \$8,000 and the improvements thereon are worth about \$10,000. This is the Seminole school for girls and contains accommodations for nearly one hundred pupils.

**Mekusukey Academy.** - This is the Seminole school for boys and is located about five miles South of the town of Seminole. It has 320 acres of land, about 70 acres of which is in cultivation. It also contains a good orchard, about 12 acres being in peaches and 12 acres in apples. The improvements consist of one three-story, and basement, brick building, one brick engine house and good barn. The building has accommodations for about one hundred Seminole boys. The 320 acres of land belonging to this school are worth about \$6,500 and the improvements are worth about \$10,000. The main building is almost an exact duplicate of the Emahaka Academy, also has three reservoirs for water, lined with cement, with a capacity of about 50,000 gallons.

#### CHEROKEE NATION.

**Cherokee Female Seminary.** - This school is located in the Northern suburbs of Tahlequah and is the largest and best tribal

03  
Commissioner - 6.

school building in the Indian Territory. It is a three story brick building containing class rooms and sleeping rooms sufficient to accommodate nearly two hundred girls. It is located in the center of a 40 acre tract of land which belongs to the school. The 40 acres are worth about \$3,000 and the school building ought to be worth about \$25,000.

Cherokee Male Seminary. - This school is located two miles Southwest of Tahlequah in the center of a 40 acre tract of land. The improvements consist of an old three story brick building containing accommodations for about 150 boys. The 40 acre tract of land is worth about \$2,000 and the improvements are worth about \$12,500.

Cherokee Orphan Asylum. - This school is located about four miles Southwest of Tahlequah on a 40 acre tract of land. The main building consists of a two-story brick building large enough to accommodate about one hundred pupils, together with one frame school-house containing two rooms. This 40 acre tract of land is worth about \$1,200 and the improvements are worth about \$8,000.

Cherokee Colored High School. - This school is located about four miles Northwest of Tahlequah and consists of one two-story brick building large enough to accommodate about fifty pupils. The 40 acres belonging to this school are worth about \$1,000 and the improvements are worth about \$4,000. Besides the buildings above mentioned the Cherokee Nation owns a tract of 160 acres of land twelve miles East of Pryor Creek, which was formerly used as a Cherokee Orphan Asylum. The buildings on this tract were destroyed by fire three or four years ago and have never been rebuilt. The

Commissioner - 7.

160 acres together with what little improvements there are left on the place are probably worth \$5,000. This property ought to be sold as soon as possible for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation as it is no longer used for school purposes.

#### CHOCTAW NATION.

Jones Academy. - This is a school for Choctaw boys, located twelve miles East of McAlester and four miles North of Hartshorne. The building is a two-story, and basement, brick containing room for about 120 boys. The 160 acres of land belonging to this school are worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth possibly \$10,000.

Tuskahoma Female Academy. - This is a Choctaw school for girls, the building being almost an exact duplicate of Jones Academy. There is a two story, and basement, brick containing accommodations for about 120 girls. The 160 acres belonging to this school are worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth possibly \$10,000.

Armstrong Academy. - This is the school for Choctaw orphan boys. It is located about twelve miles East of Caddo and four miles North of Bokchito. The building is an old two story brick structure containing accommodations for about one hundred boys. The 160 acres of land belonging to this school are worth about \$4,500 and the improvements are worth about \$5,000.

Wheelock Academy. - This is the school for Choctaw Female Orphans and is located about four miles North of Garvin. The improvements consist of one two-story frame building large enough to accommodate about one hundred girls and one two-room frame school-

Commissioner - 8.

house. The 160 acres of land belonging to this school are worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth possibly \$4,000.

#### CHICKASAW NATION.

Bloomfield Seminary.- This is a boarding school for Chickasaw girls and is located in the extreme Southeast corner of the Chickasaw Nation, about 12 miles East of Denison, Texas. The improvements consist of one 12-story frame building large enough to accommodate about one hundred girls and one frame schoolhouse containing two rooms. The 160 acre tract of land belonging to this school is worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth possibly \$6,000.

Collins Institute. - This is another boarding school for Chickasaw girls, located about four miles from the town of Frisco and about 12 miles Southeast of the town of Ada. The improvements consist of two 2-story frame buildings with accommodations for about 60 girls, and one school house of two rooms. The 160 acre tract of land belonging to this school is worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth about \$4,000.

Rock Academy. - This is a Chickasaw school for boys located about four miles North of Wapanucka. The improvements consist of a two story stone building with accommodations for about one hundred boys. The 160 acre tract of land belonging to this school is worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth about \$5,000.

Harley Institute. - This is also a boarding school for Chickasaw boys, located three miles North of Tishomingo. It has a two story brick building containing accommodations for about 80 boys. The 160 acre tract of land belonging to this school is worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth about \$4,000.

Commissioner - 9.

Chickasaw Orphan Home. - This school is located about 12 miles Southwest of Madill and the improvements consist of two 2-story frame buildings with accommodations for about one hundred children. The 160 acre tract of land belonging to this school is worth about \$4,000 and the improvements are worth about \$5,000.

The above described school buildings are the only ones owned by the Five Civilized Tribes; many of them are located remote from railroads and, as a rule, the greater part of the land is not valuable for agricultural purposes. Generally speaking the buildings are old and are becoming somewhat dilapidated. They are not of very much value except for school purposes, and when these schools are discontinued it will be a difficult matter to dispose of these properties at their real value. Arrangements might possibly be made to sell a few of them to the State, but the State will not need many of them.

Respectfully submitted,

*John D. Benedict*  
Superintendent.

Thru  
The Commissioner to the  
Five Civilized Tribes.

Dic-JDB  
FEM

*Nov 17 190*  
RESPECTFULLY FORWARDED  
FOR APPROPRIATE CONSID-  
ERATION.

*[Signature]*  
COMMISSIONER.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Education  
E.A.F.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON. October 2, 1908.

SUBJECT:

Request for information  
about the boarding schools  
among the Five Tribes.

Supt. of Indian Schools,

Through the Commissioner to the Five Tribes,

Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Sir:

On April 18 last, the Office asked you to submit as promptly as possible a brief report on the various boarding schools and orphan asylums maintained among the Five Civilized Tribes, including in it information on the following points: location of the schools, ownership of the buildings, present condition of the plants, number of acres belonging to each school, and any other facts of interest regarding them.

Please send in your report.

Very respectfully,

  
Chief Clerk.



REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Education  
E.A.F.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON.

April 18, 1908.

SUBJECT:

General information about  
boarding schools and orphan  
asylums among the Five  
Civilized Tribes.

Supt. of Indian Schools,

Through the Commissioner to the Five Tribes,

Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Sir:

Please submit to the Office as promptly as possible a  
brief report on the various boarding schools and orphan asylums  
maintained among the Five Civilized Tribes, including in it  
information on the following points: location of the schools,  
ownership of the buildings, their present condition, number of  
acres belonging to each school, and any other facts of interest  
regarding the plants.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) L. P. Larabee,

Acting Commissioner.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 1

Target 4

Central Classified Files:  
13460-08-032 Indian Territory  
Narrative Reports, 1908

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

File

INDIAN OFFICE.

FILES.

Statistics relative attendance  
of Indians at schools  
Benedict's annual report.

10460-00 Ind. Annual Report 1880



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REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Education  
57338-1908  
E.A.F.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON. October 5, 1908.

SUBJECT:

Attendance at schools  
supported from tribal  
funds.

Supt. of Indian Schools,

Through the Commissioner to the Five Tribes,  
Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Sir:

The statistics submitted with your annual report, dated August 1, 1908, show that 6,430 Indians, 10,927 whites, and 2,072 negroes were in attendance at 36 boarding schools and 367 day schools supported out of tribal funds.

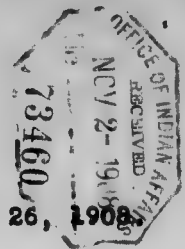
These figures evidence the enrollment of far more whites than Indians in schools maintained from tribal funds, and it seems to this Office that something ought to be done, if possible, to increase the attendance of Indians at such schools. Please make a report with reference to this matter, giving your suggestions as to remedying conditions.

Very respectfully,

*J. M. Smith*  
Chief Clerk.

# Department of the Interior.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY,



Muskogee, IND. TERR., Okla., Oct. 26, 1908.

Subject:

Relative to  
certain statistics  
in annual report.

*Oct 27 1908*  
RESPECTFULLY FORWARDED  
FOR APPROPRIATE CONSID-  
ERATION.

The Honorable,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, *Acting* COMMISSIONER.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5, 1908 (Education 57338) wherein you call my attention to some statistics in my last annual report, showing that 6430 Indians 10927 whites and 2072 negroes were in attendance at thirty-six boarding schools, and 357 day schools, supported out of tribal funds, and ask if it is not possible to increase the attendance of Indians at such schools. In reply thereto I will say that in addition to the schools above mentioned we also maintained several hundred schools from the Government appropriation of \$300,000.00 and the Surplus Court Fees. I find that in these day schools, maintained by Government appropriation there were 6274 Indian children. We established day schools wherever they seemed to be most needed and the Indian children were permitted to attend the schools maintained by Government appropriation as well as those maintained by tribal funds.

Respectfully submitted,

*E*  
Thru  
The Commissioner to the  
Five Civilized Tribes.

*John O. Benedict*  
Superintendent.

Dic-JDB  
FEM

# Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY,

Muskogee, ~~Ind. Ter.~~, *Oklahoma*,

*August 1st, 1908.*

57338



Sir:

I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report as Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory, together with the reports of our four Supervisors, as follows:

The school work of the year just closed has progressed quietly and upon the whole, quite satisfactorily. The Indians are manifesting a livelier interest in the education of their children, than in former years, as evidenced by the crowded condition of our tribal boarding schools. At the opening of these schools in September last, nearly every one enrolled its full quota of pupils on the first day. This condition presents quite a striking contrast with that of a few years ago, when parents had to be persuaded to send their children to school, and when the first month was usually consumed in organizing and filling each school with pupils.

Since tribal relations are broken up, and each Indian is being thrown upon his own individual resources, the need of individual education and training becomes more apparent and Indian citizens are realizing this fact. To be sure, there are some Indians (mostly half-breeds or less) residing in or near the cities or incorporated towns, who can now send their children to the public schools, and who do not feel the need of continuing the tribal schools, but the full-bloods (the real Indians) usually reside in the hills, remote from public schools, and if deprived

of the privileges of the tribal schools, would be left without any educational advantages. These full-bloods, as a rule, are poor, their lands are non-taxable and not well improved, and under existing conditions, they are unable to maintain public schools.

From this time forward, the Indians who reside in or near the towns where good public schools are maintained, should be encouraged to patronize such schools, for there is no better place on Earth for the White and Indian children to get acquainted, to learn their respective rights and duties as citizens of a common country, and to learn to respect each other's rights, than in a common district school.

But the full-bloods are naturally timid, bashful and diffident, especially in the presence of white persons. Their mental faculties are not so active; they are slower to think, to grasp ideas, and when associated with white children in school, they easily become discouraged in their work. For these reasons and for others which might be enumerated, the Government should hereafter give special attention to the education of the full-bloods.

The following comparisons indicate something of the extent and growth of our work.

During the year ending June 30, 1907 we maintained 312 day schools from tribal funds, 486 from the Congressional appropriation, and 197 from Surplus Court fees, making a total of 995 day schools maintained during that year.

During the year just closed we have maintained 357 day schools from tribal funds, 865 from the Congressional appropriation and 199 from Surplus Court fees, making a total of 1421 day schools maintained during the past year. During the past year 12,765 Indians, 54,853 whites and 11,556 negroes were enrolled in our day schools and Indian boarding



schools making a total of 79,174 pupils enrolled, as against a total enrollment of 67,100 during the previous year.

Heretofore, there have been no public schools in the rural portions of Indian Territory, there being no law providing for the levy and collection of taxes for any purpose, hence these day schools have proven a great blessing, not only to the Indian children, but to the whites and negroes as well. Since the advent of Statehood, however, ( November 16, 1907 ) conditions are changing. Under the Oklahoma laws, Counties and School districts have been formed, with the power of raising money by taxation delegated.

Former Indian Territory has since been divided into school districts and those districts having a reasonable amount of taxable property are preparing to build school houses by issuing bonds therefor. These districts will have no money on hand however for conducting schools until the amount of their taxable property can be determined, and taxes levied and collected for school purposes. The great majority of them will therefore need Federal aid during the ensuing year.

After the State and County officers were elected last fall, some differences of opinion arose as to their relations to the fourteen hundred day schools which we were maintaining. After some correspondence with the State officials, I met the Governor and State Superintendent of Schools in Guthrie where the following agreement was entered into, which received the unanimous endorsement of the legislature and the approval of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

- AGREEMENT-

WHEREAS, common school education is one of the most important subjects of our State policy and government, and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma declares for

absolute equality and affiliation between the Indian and white races, an essential feature of which begins with affiliation in childhood and in youth in the public schools, and it is therefore important that the Indian and white children should at all times and in all localities in the former five civilized Nations, be associated equally in the public schools and in the higher educational institutions of the State, and

WHEREAS, equality in taxation for the support of the common schools is essential in justice to all classes, and

WHEREAS, for reasons and considerations heretofore deemed adequate and satisfactory to the Federal Government in the allotting of land in the portion of the State of Oklahoma heretofore known as Indian Territory and the surrender of the tribal forms of government in the Five Civilized Nations, the Federal Government deemed it wise to withhold certain of the allottees' lands from local or State taxation for varying periods of years, to the extent that the local revenue for permanent school purposes are materially diminished, and

WHEREAS, the policy of the Federal Government has been and is to draw upon the Indian funds of the Five Civilized Nations to aid in the education of the allottees of school age, and

WHEREAS, in practically every neighborhood of the former Indian Territory, the school children are of both classes ( Indian and white) and

WHEREAS, the school system heretofore prevailing in the portion of the State known as Oklahoma Territory, was by the provisions of the Statehood Bill, made operative throughout the entire State, and

WHEREAS, it would be impractical as well as contrary to the school laws of Oklahoma Territory ( now the law of the State of Oklahoma ) not to apply said laws in the plan of districting, taxation, Etc., to the

entire State, to the end that uniformity of public school system may be attained.

AND WHEREAS, the former Indian Territory area has been districted by the authorities of the State of Oklahoma into public school districts;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that so long as Indian funds and public money of the Federal Government is appropriated to the maintenance of public schools in the former Five Civilized Nations ( outside of incorporated towns ) that:

1. The State, in order to secure uniformity in granting certificates, shall provide for the addition to its state board of education of one member, to be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. That three members of the State Board of Examiners, examining applicants and granting certificates to teach common schools, may be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative in charge of the common school interests of the Five Civilized Tribes.

3. That upon each Board of county examiners in each of said counties in the former Five Civilized Nations, one member of the Board of county examiners, examining applicants and granting teachers' certificates, shall be appointed by said Common School representative of the Interior Department.

4. Under the authority of the proper school officers of the State of Oklahoma, schools for the joint and equal attendance of the Indian allottees and white children in the same school shall be opened and maintained each year until the district tax levy and the per capita apportionment of state funds is exhausted; whereupon the Superintendent representing the Interior Department shall take supervision and conduct said school by the expenditure of the allotment from the Indian fund, and from the Government fund, appropriated from year to year, so as to provide if possible, at least eight months school in each year in every district, retaining the same teacher if satisfactory.

I believe that the foregoing agreement will be faithfully carried out, and by doing so, the Congressional appropriation of \$300,000 now available for day schools for the ensuing year, will very materially aid these rural districts in maintaining schools until such time as they will be able to provide their own schools by taxation.

It will be our aim to encourage those districts having sufficient taxable property, to bear the expenses of their own schools as far as possible, but many districts, especially those having a large Indian population, will have but little taxable property, and therefore will be able to raise but a very limited amount of money by taxation. These distinctively Indian neighborhoods should, in my opinion, receive special aid and encouragement from us.

Inasmuch as the Indian boys and girls are all owners of land, and as a large majority of the white boys are farmers, we have endeavored to give some special attention to the teaching of practical agriculture. Our success along this line has been limited by reason of the fact that but comparatively few of our teachers were prepared to teach this subject.

We are making some headway, however, and the instruction which the teachers receive in our Summer Normals, will enable them to accomplish better results in the future. One noticeable result of our teaching agriculture is found in the fact that some of the Indian boys are becoming interested in the Study of Soils and are awakening to a realization of the fact that land possesses qualities of genuine worth.

Our annual summer Normals, for teachers, which have long since become an important factor in our educational work, were held as usual, during the month of June ( four weeks ) and were unusually interesting. During the month of June we maintained six of these Summer Schools, in some of which, the County Superintendents united with us, with a total enrollment of twelve hundred teachers. The teachers in the Choctaw

Normal felt highly honored by a visit from Hon. Jesse E. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who gave them some practical advice from the standpoint of the Hoosier Schoolmaster.

It is rather difficult, at this time to make any definite recommendations concerning the future of our schools. Our work is not so interesting as it once was, because, instead of building up a system of schools, we realize that we are gradually abolishing our system. We cannot plan any definite course of study or of work for the future, for in the natural course of events, a State School System must supplant the one heretofore in operation. The Act of Congress now in force provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the right to continue the tribal schools until a State is formed and ready to take charge of the education of all the children.

A State government has been established during the past year and a State system of Schools is now being established. The State Schools must be sustained by local taxation, but inas much as the lands of the full-blood Indians are not subject to taxation, it will be impossible for the State to provide proper educational facilities for the full-blood children for some time to come. As already stated, therefore, the full-bloods should receive special attention in the future, to the end that they may be prepared to understand and appreciate their rights and duties as citizens, and be prepared to properly manage and conserve their property interests.

I submit herewith some statistics together with the Annual report of each of our four Supervisors. The establishment and maintenance of fourteen hundred day schools during the year just closed, in addition to supervising thirty-five boarding schools, has been quite a laborious task, and I am pleased to testify to the fact that our Supervisors have

all been faithful, efficient workers, ever ready to assist in promoting the educational welfare of the people of Eastern Oklahoma

Very respectfully,

*John O. Benedict*  
Superintendent of Schools  
in Indian Territory.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Creek 264 avg. schools increase 41%  
over last year

Seminole 31 avg. schools against 19  
years ago -

360 day school Cherokee N. 2500 non-fund  
char any from yr -

4 Academics & small bdy schools & 357 day  
schools in Semin. increase of 89 over  
last yr - 31 for Negroes. 13100 white -  
2600 Ids, 1500 Negroes - total 17600.

409 day schools Chickasaw N. increase 109  
over last year

1907	140
	74
312 day schools from tribal funds	110
486 Congressional ap -	26
197 Surplus Cont fees	27
1908	<u>357</u>

357 day schools from tribal funds

865 from Congressional ap -

199 Surplus Cont fees

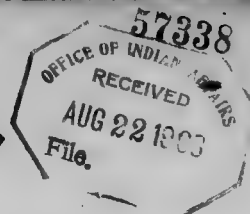
1421

Creek	264
Seminole	31
Cherokee	360
Choctaw	357
Chickasaw	409
Total	1421

# Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CREEK NATION,

Muskogee, ~~January~~ Okla., June 30-- 1908.



Sir:-

I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of the schools of the Creek Nation and the fourth annual report of the schools of the Seminole Nation.

## -:CREEK NATION:-

The continual increase in population results in ever changing conditions throughout the rural neighborhoods. The advent of statehood and the organization of a system of school districts has divided most of the old neighborhoods or communities that patronized the schools furnished by the Government and, while the system of schools now being established is a necessity, the work entailed by the partial elimination of the old system and the substitution of the new system will result in a large amount of extra work in the office of the Supervisor.

During the fiscal year ending June 30-- 1908, 264 neighborhood schools were maintained in the Creek Nation. This is an increase of 45 per cent over the number maintained during the previous year.



The attendance at the Indian boarding schools during the year just closed has been the best in the history of these institutions.

The Indian child puts forth greater unreserved effort in the boarding school than in the day school for the reason that ~~he does~~ not feel the embarrassment among his own people that he feels among the whites, and the day schools are composed of 90 per cent or more of white children.

The work in agriculture has continued to advance in efficiency in all the schools and I am glad to note that Oklahoma will, in future, require this subject to be taught in all the schools of the state.

The work done in manual training and domestic art in the several boarding schools was particularly gratifying to me. Much of the repair work at these schools was done by the pupils under the direction of the manual training teacher.

Three teachers' normals were held in the Creek Nation during the month of June—two for whites and one for negroes.

The County Superintendents of Wagoner, Muskogee and McIntosh counties and the Supervisor of Creek Schools held a joint normal at Bristow. There were 108 teachers in attendance.

The Supervisor of Creek Schools also joined with the County Superintendents of Okfuskee and Okmulgee counties in a normal at Weleetka. There were 76 teachers in attendance at this normal.

A normal for colored teachers was held in Muskogee with an attendance of 128.

These normals were all conducted in strict accordance with the laws of Oklahoma and teachers passing the examination at the close of the normals <sup>given</sup> were <sup>^</sup>certificates by the state of Oklahoma and by the federal school officials.

-: SEMINOLE NATION :-

Thirty one neighborhood schools were maintained in the Seminole Nation during the fiscal year just closed as against 19 schools during the previous year. The work was very satisfactory and the conditions here are practically the same as in the Creek Nation.

At Enehaka Female Academy, domestic art and domestic science are made specialties, while at Mekukey Male Academy, agriculture receives particular attention under the direction of the superintendent, G. W. Horton, who is a specialist in this line. Both schools were well attended.

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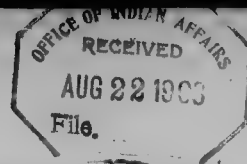
I wish to express my sincere appreciation  
for the many and never failing courtesies that  
have come to me from you and from each member of  
your office force.

Very respectfully,

*Katharine Falwell.*  
Supervisor Creek and Seminole Schools.

To Hon. John D. Benedict,  
Superintendent of Schools.

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DUPLICATE



57838

Report of the Supervisor of Cherokee Schools.  
Office of School Supervisor for the Cherokee Nation,  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma, August 1, 1908.

I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of the government schools of the Cherokee Nation.

In general the year's work progressed without any unpleasant friction, and was marked by substantial growth along all school lines. We enrolled in the 360 day schools maintained in the Cherokee Nation, 2500 more pupils than were enrolled in any previous year. The per cent of attendance on the basis of the enrollment was higher than in my report a year ago. The spirit of indifference to school advantages heretofore so noticeable in certain neighborhoods is gradually being replaced by a more wholesome school spirit, and parents, both Indian and white, are much alive to the importance and necessity of their children's receiving a common school education. Our government teachers seemed to be able to grasp the situation better and much material good has been accomplished along practical school lines.

There yet remains much to be done before our schools, in the country districts, reach anything like a high degree of efficiency; yet, even under the adverse conditions that have prevailed in many neighborhoods, such as poor schoolhouses, with even poorer equipment, irregular attendance, and pupils unable to provide themselves with suitable books, etc., thousands of Indian children and white children alike have received the rudiments of an education that will materially change the whole course of their lives. They will be able to attend to the simple business transactions of life, to more nearly place the proper value on their lands and possessions, and to realize that they must work if they would merit the confidence and respect of their fellowman and gain at least a competency in life.

The action of Congress in making the appropriation for the aid of the schools for the coming year is a wise provision. I cannot conceive how the same amount of money could be expended to a better purpose, or in a manner that would be so far reaching and permanent in the good accomplished.

With a very few exceptions the day schools opened September 1, 1907, and continued in session eight months.

**Cherokee National Boarding Schools.**

Perhaps the best evidence of the growing efficiency of these schools as well as the more hearty appreciation of the advantages and necessity of education on the part of Cherokee parents and their children is the fact that we have had more applications for admission to them this year than in any previous year. The good attendance and interest was maintained throughout the year. The schools opened on the first day of September, 1907, and continued in session nine months, closing the year's work May 31, 1908.

As I have reported the work of these academies, at some length, in my former reports to you, I desire to add only that the year just closed has been a most profitable one. The Cherokee people seem to appreciate these schools the more as the time approaches when the schools, in all probability, will be closed or material changes made in their management.

I wish to acknowledge the wisdom as well as the practicability of the policy of industrial training that you have advocated so long and ardently, and while we have not done so much along this line as in some of the other Indian schools, still we have not been idle. Our teachers have laid stress on this phase of the school work throughout the year and in at least two of the boarding schools we have obtained results that we feel sure would meet with your approval.

Acting in accord with your late instructions we shall use our best efforts to get a greater number of the full blood children in our boarding schools for the coming year.

Cherokee Summer Normal.

During the month of June we held our usual summer normal. This year the county superintendents of Cherokee and Adair counties joined us and the session was one of unusual interest and profit. The Supervisor of Cherokee Schools conducted the normal assisted by A. K. Ralston, Superintendent of Schools, Cherokee County, and J. B. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools, Adair County. The other instructors were Ira L. Cain, principal of the Muskogee High School, James N. Clark, Superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary, W. S. Rennick, Superintendent of the Stilwell schools, William T. Scott, teacher of mathematics in the Cherokee Male Seminary, and Mrs. Ira L. Cain of Muskogee. The enrollment reached 200 and in the examinations held at the close of the normal 187 teachers received both county and government certificates.

The normal for colored teachers was held at the Colored Boarding School. The work here was in charge of John R. Mayne. 40 teachers were enrolled and in the examinations at the close of the normal 34 teachers received certificates.

Cherokee Insane Asylum.

The average number of inmates cared for in this institution during the year was 17. There was paid for salaries of employees \$1515.46; for supplies, clothing and repairs \$1967.24; total cost of maintenance \$3482.70.

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In May, 1908 the proper steps were taken to have the inmates of the Asylum removed to the State Institution for the Insane at Norman, Okla. The transfer was made on May 21, 1908, and upon this date the old Cherokee Insane Asylum at Tahlequah, Okla., was permanently closed.

In my opinion this was the best thing that could have been done for these unfortunate people. At the State Asylum they will receive medical attention that may result in permanent cures in a number of cases.

I think I may say that my office work is well in hand up to date. Mr. A. S. Wyly, Cherokee School Representative, devotes all his time to school affairs and no one could ask for more faithful and efficient service than is rendered by him.

I deeply appreciate the support, direction and counsel you have given me in all matters pertaining to our schools throughout the year just closed.

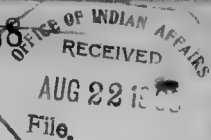
Respectfully submitted,

Signed, D. Frank Redd,

Supervisor of Schools  
for the Cherokee Nation.

To The  
Superintendent of Schools,  
in Indian Territory.

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## Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHOCTAW NATION,

McAlester, Okla. July 20, 1908., 190  
~~South McAlester, Ind. T.,~~

Sir:

I have the honor to submit my eighth annual report of the schools of the Choctaw Nation.

During the year four Academies, four small Boarding Schools and 357 Day Schools were in session, the Academies and small Boarding Schools continuing for nine months, and a large majority of the Day Schools for eight months.

The four Academies, Jones and Tuskanoma each admitting 110 pupils, Armstrong and Wheelock each admitting 100 pupils, have been crowded to the limit during the entire year.

The full regular attendance of the pupils, the superintendents' good management, and the general good interest manifested by all of the employees have made this a very successful year.

There were 190 Indian children cared for in the small Boarding Schools. Durant and Old Goodland each had 60, Chishoktak 40 and Antlers 30. Many of the children in these schools are full-blood Choctaw Indians selected from sparsely populated settlements remote from any established schools and many of them come from their homes very poorly clad, and in many instances the superintendents buy clothing for them at their own expense. Owing to the high price of provisions, \$7 per month for board is not sufficient compensation to the



superintendent and I recommend that an increased allowance be made during the next year.

The Murrow Indian Orphans' Home is located in the Choctaw Nation. This is a home for Indian orphans and is open to every tribe of Indians in the United States. It is controlled by a board of directors under a constitution and by-laws. The board controls a large tract of land - 3100 acres - belonging to the home, the proceeds of which land go to the support of the Home. The Courts have granted to these directors the guardianship of many of the orphans in the home, and thus they have charge of their allotments of land and the proceeds used as far as necessary for the support of these children.

There are about 80 children in the Home more than 60 of whom are Choctaws. We do not have direct supervision over these Choctaw children. We make a contract with the Superintendent of the Home to care for from 60 to 70 Choctaw Orphans, for which we pay \$6600 annually. ~~for their support.~~ Since this home is founded upon purely benevolent principles, it seems to me that it would be fair and right for the number of Choctaw children, whose support is paid from Choctaw funds, be reduced, thereby enabling the management to seek needy orphans from other tribes of Indians, and I recommend that this question be considered when preparing contract for next year.

The number of Day schools established during the year -357 - was an increase of 39 over the preceding year.

The liberal assistance given by the patrons of the schools enabled us to establish this increased number. The patrons of all the Day schools, except perhaps ten, gave a supplement salary to the teacher of from \$5 to \$20 per month. The total supplement salary amounted to about \$18000. 31 of the Day schools were for Negro children. The entire enrollment in all of the schools, approximately, was, White children 13500, Indian children 2600 and Negro children 1500, total 17600.

The largest and most regular attendance was in the first and third quarters. Many children were kept from school during the second quarter to pick cotton, and the fourth quarter, to help put in the crops.

Statehood came to us early in the school year, and the County Superintendents were instructed by the State Superintendent of Schools to divide the counties into school districts, and call for the election of school boards. We permitted the County Superintendents to have access to our office records and gladly gave to them all the information called for relative to the location of schools, names of teachers, patrons and pupils. When the new boards were elected some little conflicts arose as to which board of directors had authority in the local management of the school affairs. When the matter was fully explained, the schools continued

throughout the year without being molested by newly elected directors.

When Congressional Aid for the Rural schools of the eastern half of the State was considered, many of the school officials of the western side of the state objected to receiving any aid from the government upon the grounds that the State could take care of its own educational affairs, that the people, if aided, would be considered paupers, and that state school officers would be handicapped in the control of their schools. The County Superintendents, all other school officials and the people generally of the Choctaw Nation were a unit in favoring congressional aid for the schools. The County Superintendents, all of whom have taught for some years in the National schools, know the conditions as they actually exist, and knew, that, without the government aid, many of the school districts would have practically no schools.

The years work closed with a month's summer Normal for teachers. Inasmuch as the schools will be controlled by State and Federal authorities jointly, next year, an arrangement was made by which a joint Normal, controlled by County Superintendents and the Choctaw school supervisors was held at Jones Academy during the month of June. There were six counties represented with an enrollment of 250 teachers and a regular attendance of 225 for the term. All Institute work required by the Oklahoma State Board of Education was done at our Normal. Six thoroughly competent, practical instructors were employed for the term. Teachers had an

excellent opportunity to review the subjects for examination, besides having presented to them the very best methods of teaching. The County Superintendents of the six counties were present a portion of the time and assisted largely in making the Normal a success. We were honored with several visitors among whom were Mr. Wilson Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Judge J. Henry Shepherd and Superintendent Benedict.

The teachers enjoyed and appreciated a good practical talk by each of these gentlemen. At the close of the Normal the regular annual examination was held and two hundred teachers applied for certificates, nearly all of whom made the required grades.

In my former reports I have appended a tabulated statement, but since this is to be prepared in your office I omit it.

Very respectfully,

*Calvin Ballard*  
Supervisor of Chectaw Schools.

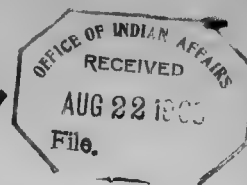
Hon. John D. Benedict,  
Superintendent of Schools  
in Indian Territory.

DUPLICATE

57338

## Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION,



*Tishomingo, Ind.-T., Okla., July 14., 1908.*

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of the schools of the Chickasaw Nation.

The work done in the Chickasaw Indian Academies the past year was a great improvement over that of last year, and especially so over the work during the years when the Academies were under tribal control. The tendency toward the spectacular in education has not only been arrested, but a sentiment of real education has taken root. Music, drawing, and painting, - the former standard of education, - have not been eliminated from the course of study, but they have been given their true place, subordinating them to the more important work of mastering the common English branches. The elements of Agriculture have been emphasized in the boy's schools, and domestic science (or practice) has been given attention in the girl's schools. Next year these two subjects will be given all the practical attention and care that present conditions permit, believing that the practical in life necessarily precedes the ornate.

The average daily attendance in these schools was greater the past year than at any time in their history; and the present interest indicates that the attendance next year will be greater than that of the past year.

Because of a special local demand, a boarding school was

# Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION,

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*Tishomingo, Ind. T.*....., 190....

opened at Sulphur, in January, in the home and under the superintendence of Ex-Governor Guy. This school was maintained with much interest to the close of the year, May 31st, notwithstanding the fact that Governor Guy's home, constituting the dormitory, with all the personal property, was destroyed by fire on the night of March 16h. (Fortunately none of the children suffered personal injury.) Temporary quarters were immediately provided by the superintendent, so that the school was interrupted only a day or two. Inasmuch, however, as there is no suitable building for the school, nor any equipment, it is recommended that this school be discontinued.

During the past year four hundred and nine day schools were maintained in this Nation with an average term approximating seven months. This is an increase of one hundred and ninety-three over last year. It was with great difficulty that the required number of teachers could be secured to maintain the increased number of schools.

Owing to the fact, as explained in a former report, that children are needed to assist in picking cotton, the attendance during the months of October and November was light. Generally speaking, however, the schools have been fairly efficient, - most of them were very successful.

During the month of June, two Normal Institutes were held in this Nation, one at Ardmore and the other at Duncan. The former

# Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION.

*Tishomingo, Ind. T.*....., 190....

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comprising the counties of Johnston, Love, Carter, Marshall, Garvin, Pontotoc, Murray, and McClain; the latter, the counties of Jefferson, Stephens, and Grady. These Normals were held under the joint control of the supervisor, representing the federal side, and the several county superintendents representing the side of the State. The arrangements throughout were most amicable and the results eminently satisfactory.

A normal for colored teachers was also maintained during the month of June, at Ardmore, under joint control. The attendance of these several Normals aggregated about four hundred and seventy five.

Very respectfully,

*Frederick H. Winkley*  
Supervisor.



DUPLICATE

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	ENROLLMENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	MONTHS OF SCHOOL.	AMOUNT PAID CONTRACTORS.	AMOUNT PAID EMPLOYEES.	SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS.	ANNUAL COST.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.
<b>Cherokee Tribal Schools.</b>								
Male Seminary	143	119	9	\$10,111.56	\$5,885.80	\$2,410.88	\$17,377.88	\$146.03
Female Seminary.	194	159	9	13,685.45	7,380.	813.83	21,879.28	137.61
Orphan Asylum.	67	50	12	6,342.09	3,766.	645.71	10,753.80	215.68
Colored Boarding School.	84	46	9	3,684.49	1,899.17	119.15	6,672.81	123.32
International School for the Blind and Deaf.	3	2	12	279.17			279.17	139.58
140 Day Schools. Whites-	4183							
Indian-	2792							
Negro -	1027							
	<u>8463</u>	<u>376</u>		<u>\$34,072.76</u>	<u>\$18,900.67</u>	<u>\$2,989.51</u>	<u>\$47,322.62</u>	
<b>Choctaw Tribal Schools.</b>								
Jones Male Academy	123	112	9	\$13,200.	\$6034.67	\$ 450.70	\$19,685.37	\$175.76
Armstrong Male Academy	113	97	9	11,608.52	5196.	627.59	17,432.11	179.71
Tuskahoma Academy.	120	106	9	12,716.33	6050.	778.12	19,544.45	184.38
Wheelock Academy.	108	100	9	11,985.67	4576.67	366.98	16,929.32	169.29
Murrow Indian Orphan Home.	68	61	9	6,600.			6,600.	108.19
Old Goodland.	70	56	9	3,535.47			3,535.47	63.13
Chishoktak.	41	27	9	1,679.19			1,679.19	62.19
International School for the Blind and Deaf.	4	3	12	755.34			755.34	261.75
Durant School.	70	58	9	4,675.85			4,675.85	80.61
St. Agnes Mission.	54	30	9	1,884.77			1,884.77	62.83
74 Day Schools. Whites-	2273							
Indian-	436							
	<u>3440</u>	<u>650</u>		<u>\$68,640.84</u>	<u>\$21,857.34</u>	<u>\$ 2,223.39</u>	<u>\$105,407.03</u>	
<b>Chickasaw Tribal Schools.</b>								
Bloomfield Seminary.	69	54	9	\$ 5,444.56	\$5217.33	\$ 813.05	\$11,474.94	\$212.50
Rock Academy.	64	41	9	4,868.26	4374.67	803.40	9,246.33	225.82
Harley Academy.	78	56	9	8,534.33	4469.66	373.62	10,377.61	185.31
Chickasaw Orphan Home.	89	46	12	7,249.30	4793.17	732.34	12,774.81	277.71
Collins Institute.	60	42	9	4,327.19	4020.	668.47	9,012.66	214.59
Selvidge Business College.	8	5	9	479.87			479.87	95.97
Hargrove School.	55	39	2	941.47			941.47	24.14
Tonkawa Preparatory.	2	1	9	127.80			127.80	127.80
St. Elizabeth Convent.	17	14	9	1,505.28			1,505.28	107.82
St. Agnes Academy.	38	24	9	2,589.14			2,589.14	107.88
El Meta Bond College.	15	14	8	1,151.45			1,151.45	82.25
Sulphur Boarding School.	41	26	5	1,295.28	785.		2,080.28	80.01
110 Day Schools. Whites-	3905							
Indian-	454							
	<u>4892</u>	<u>362</u>		<u>\$34,713.93</u>	<u>\$23,659.83</u>	<u>\$3,387.88</u>	<u>\$ 84,411.97</u>	
<b>Seminole Tribal Schools.</b>								
Wahaka Academy.	104	83	8	\$5,865.60	\$3887.67	\$ 210.	\$ 9,963.27	\$120.04
Mekusukey Academy.	96	73	8	5,152.03	3759.99	535.76	9,447.78	130.24
6 Day Schools. Indian-								
Whites-	95							
Negro -	186							
	<u>481</u>	<u>156</u>		<u>\$11,117.63</u>	<u>\$7,647.66</u>	<u>\$ 745.76</u>	<u>\$ 20,699.04</u>	



NAME OF SCHOOL.	ENROLLMENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	MONTHS OF SCHOOL.	AMOUNT PAID CONTRACTORS.	AMOUNT PAID EMPLOYEES.	SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS.	ANNUAL COST.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.
Creek Tribal Schools.								
Bufala High School.	100	72	9	\$5,342.99	\$3,787.50	\$ 421.36	\$ 9,551.85	\$132.66
Wetumka Boarding School.	97	63	9	4,518.81	3,538.	349.61	8,406.12	133.45
Muchee Boarding School.	117	91	9	6,871.08	3,397.80	869.56	10,838.08	119.10
Wealaka Boarding School.	76	56	9	3,937.81	2,534.58	282.20	6,754.59	120.61
Creek Orphan Home.	77	46	12	5,511.76	3,019.78	528.39	9,059.93	196.95
Pecan Creek Boarding School.	67	58	9	3,651.88	1,831.50	136.36	5,619.74	96.89
Tallahassee Boarding School.	58	44	9	2,855.58	2,859.33	345.01	6,059.92	137.73
Tallahassee " " (Orphans)	38	24	9	1,907.04			1,907.04	79.46
Muyaka.	94	82	8	5,600.		334.78	5,934.78	72.38
27 Day Schools.	Whites- 471						2,858.	
	Indian- 85						3,552.	
	Negro - 859							
	2133	536		\$40,196.29	\$20,968.16	\$2,967.27	\$70,551.72	

Enrollment.	Maintenance of 36 Bdg. Schools and 357 Day Schools.	Salaries and Expenses of School Officials, Miscellaneous.	Books	Total Expended.
Indian- 6430				
Whites- 10927				
Negro - 2072	\$ 384,494.42	30568.81 \$ 23,010.82	\$ 7,357.99	\$ 414,863.23

FUND, "INDIAN SCHOOLS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, SURPLUS COURT FEES".			
Enrollment.	Annual Cost.	Enrollment.	Annual Cost.
Chectaw Nation.		Cherokee Nation.	
55 Day Schools.		10 Day Schools.	
Whites- 2160		Indian- 110	
Indian- 123	\$9,290.01	Whites- 365	\$1,197.67
		Negro - 17	77.34
2283	\$9,290.01	492	\$1,275.01
Chickasaw Nation.		Creek Nation.	
86 Day Schools.		45 Day Schools.	
Indian- 168		Indian- 137	
Whites- 4428	\$18,076.67	Whites- 1996	\$11,337.18
Negro - 44	210.	Negro - 164	859.99
4640	\$18,286.67	2297	\$12,197.17
Seminole Nation.			
3 Day Schools.			
Indian- 177	\$ 863.		
Whites- 177	\$ 863.		

Summary of Fund, "Indian Schools, Five Civilized Tribes, Surplus Court Fees".					
Enrollment.		Annual Cost	Salaries of	Supplies and	
199 Schools.	Indian- 538	of Day Schools.	School Employees.	Expenses.	Total Expended.
	White- 9126				
	Negro- 225	\$43,028.52	\$ 3,027.50	\$ 307.89	\$ 47,023.91
	<u>9889</u>				

FUND, "CARE OF ORPHAN INDIAN CHILDREN I. T. 1908".				
School.	Enrollment	Average Attendance.	Paid Contractors.	Paid Employees.
Whitaker Orphan Home	61	47	5,099.73	\$ 2,583.30
				Total Expended. \$ 7,683.03

FUND, " INDIAN SCHOOLS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES".

Enrollment.		Annual Cost.
Cheetaw Nation.		
228 Day Schools.	Indian- 1606	
	Whites- 9394	\$60,048.03
	Negro - 1749	9,043.17
	<u>12749</u>	<u>\$69,091.20</u>
Cherokee Nation.		
210 Day Schools.	Indian- 5114	
	Whites- 7870	\$64,912.48
	Negro - 746	4,368.33
	<u>11430</u>	<u>\$69,280.81</u>
Chickasaw Nation.		
213 Day Schools.	Indian- 404	
	Whites- 10687	\$55,808.52
	Negro - 1955	11,008.
	<u>13046</u>	<u>\$66,816.52</u>
Creek Nation.		
192 Day Schools.	Indian- 566	
	Whites- 6238	\$41,047.78
	Negro - 4614	21,514.34
	<u>11419</u>	<u>\$62,562.12</u>
Seminole Nation.		
22 Day Schools.	Indian- 47	
	Whites- 911	\$ 5,021.67
	Negro - 195	1,810.50
	<u>1153</u>	<u>\$ 6,832.17</u>

Summary of Fund, " Indian Schools, Five Civilized Tribes".

Enrollment.	Annual Cost of Day Schools.	Supplies and Repairs for Boarding Schools.	Salaries and Expenses of School Officials and Employees.	Total Expended.
Indian- 5736				
Whites- 34800				
Negro - 9259	\$272,576.83	\$1,412.03	\$4,996.63	\$ 278,985.49
<u>49795</u>				

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	ENROLLMENT.	AMOUNT EXPENDED THRU THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.	TOTAL EXPENDED.
Day--- 1421	Indian- 12768		
	Whites- 54853		
Bdg.-- 37	Negro - 11556	\$ 539,539.30	\$ 748,555.66
	<u>79174</u>		

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

"Central Classified File No. 50536-08-031 General Services" includes 1908 statistical reports for the following jurisdictional agencies:

Albuquerque	Leech Lake Agency
Bay Mills	Lower Brulé Agency
Bismarck	Martinez
Blackfeet Agency	Mesa Grande School
Cahuilla School	Mescalero
Camp McDowell Day School	Moapa School
Camp Verde School	Moqui Agency
Cantonment	Morris Industrial School
Cass Lake	Mount Pleasant School
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency	Muckleshoot
Cheyenne River	Navajo Agency
Coeur d'Alène	Navajo Extension Agency
Colorado River	Neah Bay
Colville Agency	Nett Lake School
Crow Agency	Nevada Agency
Crow Creek Agency	New York Agency
Devils Lake Agency	Nez Percé Agency
Digger	Oakland Subagency
Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina	Omaha Agency
Flandreau	Oneida
Flathead Agency	Osage Agency
Fort Apache Agency	Otoe School
Fort Belknap Agency	Pala
Fort Berthold Agency	Panguitch School
Fort Bidwell School	Pawnee Agency
Fort Hall	Pima Agency
Fort Lewis School	Pine Ridge
Fort Mojave School	Ponca Agency
Fort Peck Agency	Potawatomi
Fort Shaw School	Potrero School
Fort Yuma School	Puyallup Consolidated Agency
Genoa School	Quapaw Agency
Grand Ronde	Red Lake Agency
Green Bay Agency	Rice Station School
Greenville School	Rosebud Agency
Havasupai School	Round Valley
Hayward School	Sac and Fox, Iowa
Hoopa Valley	Salem School
Indian Training School	San Carlos Agency
Jicarilla	San Juan School
Kaw School	Santee Agency
Kickapoo School	Seger School
Kiowa Agency	Shawnee School
Klamath Agency	Sherman Institute
Lac du Flambeau School	Shoshoni
La Pointe	Siletz Agency

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Sisseton Agency  
Soboba School  
Southern Ute Agency  
Standing Rock Agency  
Tomah School  
Tongue River Agency  
Truxton Canon School  
Tulalip Agency  
Tule River School  
Uintah and Ouray  
Ukiah Day School  
Umatilla

U.S. Indian School  
Vermillion Lake School  
Walker River  
Warm Springs  
Western Navajo School  
Western Shoshoni  
White Earth Agency  
Winnebago  
Wittenberg School  
Yakima  
Yankton  
Zuni Agency

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Roll 1

Target 5

Central Classified Files:  
50536-08-031 General Services  
Statistical Reports, 1908

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

~~Box 68~~

Indian Service.  
Gen. Serv.

50536 - 08

031

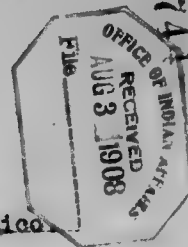
.....

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT

1908.

.....

File 55 5274  
STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Albuquerque School and Agency, New Mexico

2. Names of Indian tribes Pueblos and Navajos.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Pueblos 4048 ✓

Navajos 183 ✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 2194 2. Females 2037

5. Number of births during the year 168

6. Number of deaths during the year 158

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None

8. What public schools and where? None

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 275

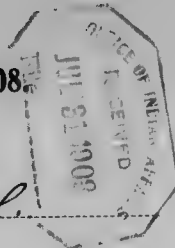
Amount earned by them \$39375.00

10. Kind of work R.R. shops, Lumber mills, Beet fields, Sheep herding, Common laborers, Housekeeping.

Pearson Perry  
Supt. & Spol. Disb. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908



1. Name of agency or school..... *Bay Mills School.*  
 2. Names of Indian tribes..... *Chippewa*

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

*Chippewa* 160 ✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males *85* 2. Females *75*

5. Number of births during the year..... *4*

6. Number of deaths during the year..... *4*

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) *none*

8. What public schools and where? .....

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation *40*

Amount earned by them..... *\$800.00*

10. Kind of work *loading ships, fishing and working in saw mills*

*James L. Hazard.*  
*Supt.*

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Bismarck Indian School.
2. Names of Indian tribes.....
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 2. Females.....
5. Number of births during the year.....
6. Number of deaths during the year.....
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government).....
8. What public schools and where? .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....
- Amount earned by them.....
10. Kind of work.....

M. R. Davis

Supt. and S. D. A.

(Agent or Superintendent)

Nov. 2, 1908.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

John

File

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school

*Rice March Indian Industrial School*

2. Names of Indian tribes

*None - reservation school.*

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:


4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 2. Females.....

5. Number of births during the year.....

6. Number of deaths during the year.....

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) .....

8. What public schools and where? .....

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....

Amount earned by them.....

10. Kind of work.....

*All being well shall mail my report in a few days.*

*W. R. Davis*  
*Sup't. of S. D. A.*  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Gile

52520



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Montana.
2. Names of Indian tribes Piegan principally, 1 Cherokee, 2 Mandan
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                |        |  |
|----------------|--------|--|
| Piegan Indians | 2064 ✓ | The rolls of this agency show all but three of these enrolled to be either wholly or in part of Piegan blood, except three: one Cherokee and two Mandan, adopted by the tribe. |
| Cherokee       | 1 ✓    |  |
| Mandan         | 2 ✓    |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1014 2. Females 1063
5. Number of births during the year thirtyfour
6. Number of deaths during the year fortytwo
- 6a New members enrolled by authy. of Indian Office, One
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) I have been unable to obtain accurate information as to this, but believe the number has been about twentyfive or thirty
8. What public schools and where? Browning, Mont., public school, and public schools at Cutbank and Dupuyer, Mont.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Possibly a dozen; who are working on their own responsibility.  
Amount earned by them Have no knowledge as to this.
10. Kind of work Unknown

*James Anderson*

U.S. Indian Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,**

Cahuilla School, Aguanga, Calif., July 22, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circular Office letter, dated June 22, 1908, containing instructions with reference to the annual report and directing that the statistics accompanying such report be forwarded to the Office.

The latter I am sending herewith;

my annual report was forwarded July 1st.

Inasmuch as my report was forwarded before instructions thereon were received, I should be pleased to have any portion of it which is not in accordance with such instructions, expunged, such as "reference to the visits of officials."

Very respectfully,

*Chas. J. Alvaim,*

Supt. & Sp. Disb. Agent.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

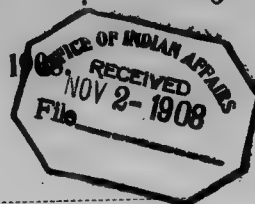
1. Name of agency or school Bahuiella School
2. Names of Indian tribes Bahuiella;  
Santa Rosa.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Bahuiella, 159 ✓  
Santa Rosa, 46 ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 106 2. Females 99
5. Number of births during the year 4
6. Number of deaths during the year 1
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 2
8. What public schools and where? Emmet School,  
Emmet, California
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 100  
Amount earned by them \$5000
10. Kind of work General farming and fruit picking  
Chalfant, Swain,  
Subt. W.D. Agh.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Phoenix File

73510

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908



1. Name of agency or school Camp McDowell Day School
2. Names of Indian tribes Mohave-Apache, Tonto-Apache, Yuma-Apache
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |        |       |     |
|--------|-------|-----|
| Yuma   | 33 ✓  |     |
| Mohave | 169 ✓ | 213 |
| Apache | 11 ✓  |     |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 114 2. Females 99
5. Number of births during the year 4
6. Number of deaths during the year 7
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 0
8. What public schools and where? 0
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 12  
Amount earned by them \$300
10. Kind of work Mining, government projects

B. W. Goodman  
Supt. & Special Disb'g. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Camp Verde Indian School.

2. Names of Indian tribes Mohave Apaches, and Gonto-  
Apaches.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a. (Approximate)  
Mohave Apaches, 240  
Gonto Apaches, 160

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Females \_\_\_\_\_

5. Number of births during the year. (Approximate) 20

6. Number of deaths during the year ( " ) 8

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) none

8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation no reservation.  
Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_

10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

Taylor P. Gabbard,  
Supt. & S. W. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 8 and 4 should be the same.

File

52243



67

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Cantonment
2. Names of Indian tribes Cheyenne, and Arapaho
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                 |              |  |
|-----------------|--------------|--|
| <u>Cheyenne</u> | <u>516</u> ✓ |  |
| <u>Arapaho</u>  | <u>245</u> ✓ |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 391 2. Females 370
5. Number of births during the year 33
6. Number of deaths during the year 42
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 5
8. What public schools and where? Public schools at Sailing and Fonda, Okla.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Number unknown
- Amount earned by them No data obtainable
10. Kind of work Agricultural

*Bryan E. White*

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



Cass Lake File

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school.....
2. Names of Indian tribes.....
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... Females.....
5. Number of births during the year.....
6. Number of deaths during the year.....
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) .....
8. What public schools and where? .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....
- Amount earned by them.....
10. Kind of work.....

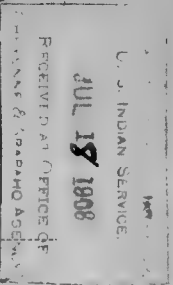
Benjamin Leaswell  
Supt & Spl. Dist. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

68

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

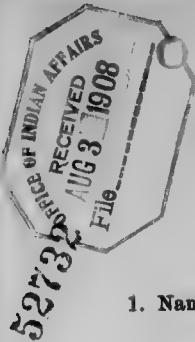
1. Name of agency or school Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency2. Names of Indian tribes Cheyenne and Arapaho

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Cheyennes 776<sup>v</sup>Arapahos 503<sup>v</sup>4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 616 2. Females 6635. Number of births during the year 536. Number of deaths during the year 577. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 42<sup>v</sup>8. What public schools and where? Oklahoma, Beanie, Kingfisher and Canadian counties and Ft Smith, Arkansas.9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation about six  
Amount earned by them not known10. Kind of work Indian service & private families.

Charles E. Shier  
Super. Spcl. Agent.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

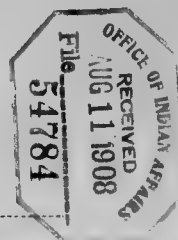
1. Name of agency or school Cheyenne River
2. Names of Indian tribes Sioux, and Utes (Absentee)
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                 |                   |  |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Sioux           | 2568 <sup>✓</sup> |  |
| Utes (Absentee) | 371 <sup>✓</sup>  |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1247 2. Females 1321
5. Number of births during the year Sioux 93, Utes 3
6. Number of deaths during the year Sioux 80, Utes 5
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 27
8. What public schools and where? Public schools at Everts, Forest City, Sioux Falls, Fort Pierre, Catholic school, Aberdeen, and Redfield College of Business
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 135 (approximate)
- Amount earned by them \$6000.00
10. Kind of work Principally ranching.

*C. W. Rantall*  
(Agent or superintendent)  
Sup't & S.D. Agent.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 30

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



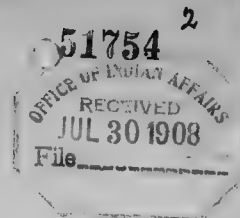
1. Name of agency or school..... Coeur d'Alene reservation.
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Coeur d'Alene, and Middle band of Spokanes
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Coeur d'Alenes</u> <u>492</u> ✓ | <u>Spokanes,</u> <u>93</u> ✓ |
|                                    |                              |
|                                    |                              |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males..... 290      2. Females..... 295
5. Number of births during the year..... 23
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 39
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... None
8. What public schools and where? .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... None
- Amount earned by them.....
10. Kind of work.....

*Charles O. Morley*

Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Colorado River
2. Names of Indian tribes Mohave
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  
(All Mohaves) 465 ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 259 2. Females 206
5. Number of births during the year Males 5; Females 9; Total 14
6. Number of deaths during the year 31
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where?
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation (No record)  
Amount earned by them (No record)
10. Kind of work Railroad and ranch work.

*M. T. Edwards*  
Supt. & Spl. Disb'g Agent.

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Cytle

97

8. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:			For'd	1451
Spokane,	573	✓	Okanogans (So. Half)	219
Colville, (So. Half)	317	✓	Lakes, (North Half)	283
Nez Percés,	102	✓	Okanogan "	338
Columbias,	299	✓	Calispel	98
San Poils,	160	✓	Wenatchi (No div. of	2389
	1451		sexes)	93
				2482

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Approximately 75

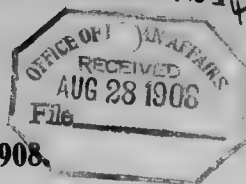
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... Approximately 400.

10. Kind of work Hop and fruit picking, harvesting, lumbering, mining, &c

Capt. U.S.A., Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

The Indians of ~~this Agency~~ <sup>the reservation</sup> ~~to which~~ <sup>as individuals</sup> ~~belong~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~included~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~reservation~~ <sup>reservation</sup> as individuals, not in organized bodies. They go and come on all sides of the reservations as the labor market rises and falls, and their going and coming is not made known at the Agency, hence statistics are very meager.

587242



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

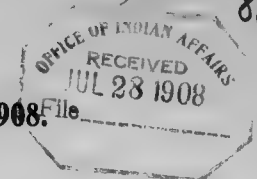
1. Name of agency or school Crow Agency, Montana,
2. Names of Indian tribes Crow Indian Tribe
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| <u>Crow Indians,</u> | <u>1758</u> ✓ |
|                      |               |
|                      |               |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 857 2. Females 901
5. Number of births during the year 53
6. Number of deaths during the year 101
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 29
8. What public schools and where? Ceded portion reservation, 150 miles from Crow Agency, public schools state of Montana.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation no information available.  
Amount earned by them no information available.
10. Kind of work no information available.

*[Signature]*  
U. S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

51227 88



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Crow Creek Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Lower Yanktona Sioux
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 1039
- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 540 2. Females 499
5. Number of births during the year 40
6. Number of deaths during the year 50
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None
- Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_
10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

J. W. Lane  
U. S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

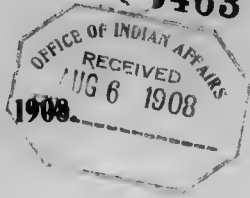


OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
JUG 6 1908  
1908.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

65  
53463



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Dewar Lake Agency  
2. Names of Indian tribes Switz Mountain Chippewas

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

2495<sup>✓</sup>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1282 2. Females 1213

5. Number of births during the year 133

6. Number of deaths during the year 58

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ~~~~~

8. What public schools and where? ~~~~~

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 250

Amount earned by them \$10,000

10. Kind of work Harvesting and threshing and farm labor

C. M. Gustafson

Superintendent

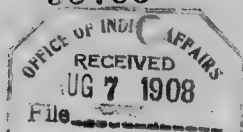
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

53783

File

15



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school

Digger Indians

2. Names of Indian tribes

Digger

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Digger tribe 39

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males

14

2. Females

23

5. Number of births during the year

none

6. Number of deaths during the year

one

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month

during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.)

10 (Schools supported by the State)

8. What public schools and where

New York Ranch School, Amador Co., Calif.  
Getra School, Amador Co., Calif.  
Dry Town School, Amador Co., Calif.  
Mokelumne Hill School, Calaveras Co., Calif. (at four different schools)

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation

23

Amount earned by them. Can not say. They live 5- to 15 miles from Res. seldom see them

10. Kind of work

Cutting wood, working in harvest fields. Picking grapes &amp; hops etc

Geo. O. Crist

Add'l Farmer in Charge  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

C

File

52454

62



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Eastern Cherokee, NC
2. Names of Indian tribes Eastern Cherokee Indians
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| <u>Eastern Cherokee</u> | <u>1912</u> |
|                         |             |
|                         |             |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males X 2. Females —
5. Number of births during the year 251
6. Number of deaths during the year 38
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 22
8. What public schools and where? a District School in Graham Co. NC.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Unknown  
Amount earned by them Unknown - They are self supporting.
10. Kind of work Railroad building, Road making, Mill work &c.

W. W. S. Harris

Supr.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

\* I have not the number of Males & females. The census roll is now in your office

Roll approved Aug. 17/08 shows total 1897

*File 89*

*Flandreau*

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

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1. Name of agency or school, Flandreau.
2. Names of Indian tribes, Flandreau Sioux.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Flandreau Sioux 277 ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population:
  1. Males, 144.
  2. Females 133.
5. Number of births during the year 12.
6. Number of deaths during the year 8.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year?  
(This means schools supported by the town, county, or state and not by the Government). None.
8. What public schools and where? None.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation.  
We have no reservation.  
Amount earned by them. Not known. All earned a living except the aged and infirm.
10. Kind of work. Common labor on farms, etc.

*Chas. F. Leine*  
Superintendent.

File

52238

43



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Flathead Agency, Montana
2. Names of Indian tribes Flathead, Kootenai, Pend d'Oreille,  
Kalispell and Spokane
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

<u>Flathead</u>	<u>590</u> ✓	<u>Kalispell</u>	<u>192</u> ✓
<u>Kootenai</u>	<u>606</u> ✓	<u>Spokane</u>	<u>144</u> ✓
<u>Pend d'Oreille</u>	<u>670</u> ✓	<u>Other tribes who have rights</u>	<u>64</u> ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1142 2. Females 1124
5. Number of births during the year 87
6. Number of deaths during the year 37
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 8 at Arlee, 4 at Dixon
8. What public schools and where? School District #26 at Arlee Mont.  
School District #9 at Dixon Mont.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none  
Amount earned by them none
10. Kind of work none

Samuel Collier

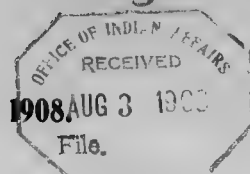
U.S. Indian Agent  
(Agent or superintendent)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

52690

3



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908

1. Name of agency or school Fort Apache Agency and Schools
2. Names of Indian tribes White Mountain Apaches
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <u>White Mountain Apaches</u> | <u>2099</u> ✓ |
|                               |               |
|                               |               |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1006 2. Females 1093
5. Number of births during the year 55
6. Number of deaths during the year 39
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation estimated at 200
- Amount earned by them estimated at \$6,000.00
10. Kind of work on railroads, etc., and for government on Roosevelt dam, etc

C. W. Crown

Supt. & Spc. Disb. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

0 44

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Belknap Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Assiniboins & Gros Ventres.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                        |       |   |
|------------------------|-------|---|
| Number of Assiniboins, | -645. | ✓ |
| " " Gros Ventres,      | 611.  | ✓ |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 575 2. Females 681
5. Number of births during the year 57
6. Number of deaths during the year 21
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 10
8. What public schools and where? Public schools at Dodson, Montana.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation An average of 50 for six months of the year.  
Amount earned by them \$15,000 (approximate)
10. Kind of work Principally freighting.

*W. R. Logan*

Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

FTM.

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File

60821



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Berthold Agency  
 2. Names of Indian tribes Arikara, Gros Ventre and  
Mandan.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Arikara</u>	<u>403</u> ✓	
<u>Gros Ventre</u>	<u>456</u> ✓	
<u>Mandan</u>	<u>259</u> ✓	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 544 2. Females 574

5. Number of births during the year 50

6. Number of deaths during the year 50

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None.

8. What public schools and where? None

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None

Amount earned by them

10. Kind of work

*Amzil W. Thomas*  
 Supt. & D. D. Agent  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL,  
CALIFORNIA.

1. Name of agency or school.....
2. Names of Indian tribes *Painte and Pitt River*
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>200</i> ✓ <i>Pamini</i>     | <i>(Estimated)</i> |
| <i>500</i> ✓ <i>Pitt River</i> | "                  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males *400* 2. Females *200*
5. Number of births during the year *Unknown*
6. Number of deaths during the year *"*
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) *One*
8. What public schools and where? *Ortini School, Modoc Co., Cal*
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation *Several but unknown*.  
Amount earned by them *Unknown*
10. Kind of work *Farming, ranching and R. R. work.*

*Charles D. Rosencranz*Supt. & Special Disbg. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

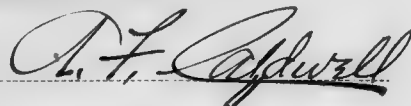
a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

31

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school... **Fort Hall**
2. Names of Indian tribes... **Bannock, Shoshone and formerly Lemhi Indians.**
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>1760</b> ✓ |  |
|               |  |
|               |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males **902** 2. Females **858**
5. Number of births during the year... **75**
6. Number of deaths during the year... **93**
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) **Seven**
8. What public schools and where? **District No. 24.**
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation **Nine**  
Amount earned by them **\$2,400.00**
10. Kind of work... **Engineering, housekeeping, etc.**




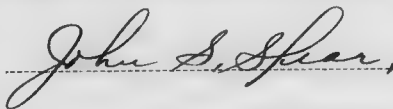
**Superintendent.**  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 028

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

- 
1. Name of agency or school Fort Lewis School, Colorado
2. Names of Indian tribes Wirminuche, Southern Utes
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                   |              |  |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| <u>Wirminuche</u> | <u>448</u> ✓ |  |
|                   |              |  |
|                   |              |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 241 2. Females 207
5. Number of births during the year Seven (7)
6. Number of deaths during the year Twelve (12)
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No data.
- Amount earned by them No data.
10. Kind of work They have worked some for farmers and stockmen.



Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

cc

File

75210



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Mojave Indian School
2. Names of Indian tribes Mojave and Chemehuevi
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <u>Mojaves 755</u> ✓ <u>estimated</u> | <u>Chemehuevis 100</u> ✓ <u>estimated.</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--|
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 466 2. Females 389
5. Number of births during the year no record
6. Number of deaths during the year 72
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) none
8. What public schools and where?
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation all of them.
- Amount earned by them Govt. sale of wood \$4200. freighting \$1500.
10. Kind of work mines, bridge work, railroad, chopping wood and taking care of lawns at Needles, washing and house cleaning at Needles, the selling of beadwork, bows and arrows to tourists passing through Needles.
- Guy. F. Duch,  
Supt. and S. D. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 45

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Peck Agency.

2. Names of Indian tribes Yankton And Assiniboin.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Yankton, males, <u>541</u>	Assiniboin, males, <u>289</u>
Yankton, females, <u>543</u>	Assiniboin, females, <u>316</u>
children of sch. age, <u>1084</u> ✓	children of sch. age, <u>605</u> ✓
6 to 18 incl. (M. 146; F. 142-288)	6 to 18 incl. (M. 78; F. 69-147)

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 830 2. Females 859 = 1689  
435

5. Number of births during the year Yankton, (M. 15; F. 15-30) Assiniboin M. 4; F. 9-13

6. Number of deaths during the year Yankton, (M. 16; F. 27-43) Assiniboin, M. 11; F. 8-19

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Forty-Nine (49)

8. What public schools and where? Poplar 9; Culbertson 17; Havre 8; Nashua 5; Harlem 2; Kern's Sch. Dawson Co. 3; State of Cal. 4; Minneapolis, Minn. 1.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 154

Amount earned by them \$20,000.00.

10. Kind of work Working on ranches \$40. Mo. & board; working on G.N.Ry. & Yellowstone Ditch, man and team \$5.00 per day.

*[Signature]*  
 Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Report  
will be  
mailed by  
July 1st

982 Pohlman

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

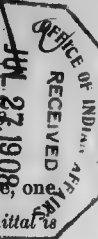
WASHINGTON, D. C.,



JUL 18 1908

AMST  
ackd 50 by [signature]

June 22, 1908



To Indian Agents and School Superintendents in charge of Indians:

You are hereby directed to forward the Annual Report as to the Indians under your charge, one copy, in time to reach the Department not later than the first of August next. No letter of transmittal is needed.

The report should be plainly written on letter-size paper, and on only one side of the sheet.

It should furnish the Office with a concise but clear view of affairs under your jurisdiction, and give a full but brief summary of all noteworthy events and changes that have occurred during the year among the Indians.

Annual reports of employees other than superintendents of schools should not be furnished as appendices to the agent's report, but the substance of their salient points should be incorporated by the agent in his report.

The subjects of agriculture, stock raising, allotments, education, missionary work, morality, marriage customs, courts of Indian offenses, and other courts having jurisdiction over Indians, road making and repairing, and all industries among the Indians, either on or off the reservation, will, of course, be noted.

All educational work, whether by Government or other parties, should receive special notice, and the condition and progress of each school should be reported, special care being taken to furnish statistics concerning schools not aided by Government, as the annual report is the main source of information concerning them.

Facts in compact shape are wanted; but theories, generalizations, and especially "solutions of the Indian problem," may be dispensed with. In accordance with an Executive order, perfunctory eulogistical matter or reference to the visits of officials, or thanks to this Office for its cooperation, etc., should also be omitted.

The report should begin with place and date and end with merely the signature and title of the one making the report, and the address to this Office should be omitted.

The statistics called for on reverse side of this blank should accompany the annual report, or, if forwarded separately, should come without a letter of transmittal. Only one copy is wanted.

Although, by direction of the Department, the reports of agents and superintendents were not included in the bound volume of the Annual Report of this Office for 1907, yet it is considered desirable to continue the practice of submitting such reports, as they will be valuable for future reference in the Office files.

The reports for 1907 have been printed in separate pamphlets at several Indian school printeries and the set will soon be furnished to each school and agency.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular on inclosed postal card, and state at what time you will mail your report to this Office.

C. F. LARRABEE,  
Acting Commissioner.

Att. Peck. File 46

Yankton, Males, 541.  
Yankton, females, 543  
1084  
children of sch. age.  
6 to 18 incl.  
(M.146; F.142 = 288)  
147  
435

Assiniboin, males, 289  
Assiniboin, females, 316  
605  
50488  
children of sch. age.  
(M.78; F.69 = 147)  
6 to 18 incl.



Males 830  
Females, 859  
1689 1689

Births, Yankton (M.15; F.15 = 30) Assiniboin, M.4; F.9=13

Deaths, Yankton, (M.16; F.27 = 43) Assiniboin, M.11; F.8=19

49 attend public schools.

Poplar 9; Culbertson 17; Hayre 8; Nashua 5; Harlem 2; Kern's sch.

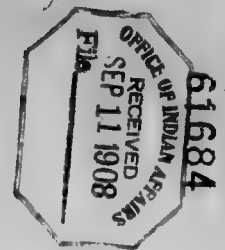
Dawson county 3; State of Cal. 4; Minneapolis, Minn. 1

154 Indians worked off Res. earning \$20,000.00

Working on ranches \$40. Mo. & board; working on G.N.Ry. & Yellow-  
stone Ditch, man and team \$5.00 per day.



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



- File
- Name of agency or school Fort Shaw Indian School
  - Names of Indian tribes Assiniboiné, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Crow, Cree, Blackfeet, Flathead, Gros Ventre, Piegan, Pend de Oreille, Snake, Shoshone, Sioux, Seneca, and Sheepeater.
  - Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

Assiniboiné.....	25	Piegan.....	56
Cheyenne.....	11	Pend de Oreille.....	6
Chippewa.....	168	Snake.....	2
Crow.....	2	Shoshone.....	15
Cree.....	3	Sioux.....	51
Blackfeet.....	2	Seneca.....	1
Flathead.....	25	Sheepeater.....	3
Gros Ventre.....	15		
  - Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 200 2. Females 179
  - Number of births during the year..... None.
  - Number of deaths during the year..... One.
  - How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None.
  - What public schools and where? .....
  - Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 36  
Amount earned by them..... \$1,000.24
  - Kind of work Housework for girls, haying & ranch work for boys.

*F. C. Connelley*

Supt. & S.D.A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

57

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Fort Yuma School, Calif.
2. Names of Indian tribes Yuma,
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |             |              |  |
|-------------|--------------|--|
| <u>Yuma</u> | <u>649</u> ✓ |  |
|             |              |  |
|             |              |  |
|             |              |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 344 2. Females 305
5. Number of births during the year 23
6. Number of deaths during the year 25
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Not any.
8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation All able bodied men.  
Amount earned by them Hard to estimate-between 15 & 20 thousand dollars.
10. Kind of work Farm hands, Janitors, Labor on Government works,  
Steam engineering, Blacksmithing, Printers, Painters, and cutters of  
wood.

*Anna C. Egan*  
(Agent or superintendent)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

72993

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Genoa School  
2. Names of Indian tribes Omaha, Winnebago, Santee,  
Ponca, Sioux, Chippewa, Ottawa, Piegan etc  
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 190 2. Females 146  
5. Number of births during the year 0  
6. Number of deaths during the year 2

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) \_\_\_\_\_

8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation school premises 26.  
Amount earned by them \$501.08

10. Kind of work - farm, brickmaking & domestic,

Am B Davis

Supt. & S. E. Agent,  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

56546



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Grande Ronde

2. Names of Indian tribes Umpqua, Rogue River, Clackamas, Yamhill, Santiam  
and Wapatoe Lake.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Umpqua</u>	<u>15</u> ✓	<u>Yamhill</u>	<u>5</u> ✓
<u>Rogue River</u>	<u>11</u> ✓	<u>Santiam</u>	<u>5</u> ✓
<u>Clackamas</u>	<u>6</u> ✓	<u>Wapatoe Lake</u>	<u>5</u> ✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 13 2. Females 34

5. Number of births during the year 16

6. Number of deaths during the year 18

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 53

8. What public schools and where? 2 District schools in Yamhill County,  
1 in Polk County, all on the reserve.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation at times all able bodied  
Indians work outside.  
Amount earned by them Have no means of knowing.

10. Kind of work Cutting wood, farming, clearing land, working roads & c.

Andrew Kershaw,

Supt. & S.D.A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

*Subs. have rec'd  
from 74 report 1907.*

Green Bay File 107

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

-----

1. Name of Agency: Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.
2. Names of Indian tribes: Menominees.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school):  
Menominees, 1464.✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population:
  1. Males, 784
  2. Females, 680
5. Number of births during the year: Fifty-two (52).
6. Number of deaths during the year: Sixty-one (61).
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government): Two (2).
8. What public schools and where? Shawano Public School at Shawano, Wisconsin.
9. Number of Indian who have worked outside of reservation: Estimated 30.  
Amount earned by them \$1350.00
10. Kind of work: Common labor.

*Shepard Freeman*

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agent.

Green Bay <sup>File</sup> 108

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

-----

1. Name of Agency: Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.
2. Names of Indian tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at School)  
Stockbridge and Munsees 553. ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population:
  1. Males, 284
  2. Females, 269
5. Number of births during the year: Twenty-four (24)
6. Number of deaths during the year: Six (6)
- 7-9-9-10. I have no record of children residing on the reservation attending public schools. As there is not sufficient land to accomodate all the Indians fully 15% of them reside off the reservation scattered through ten or twelve states and they are continually changing their place of residence. Therefore, I have no way of securing accurate statistics.

*Shepard P. Freeman*  
Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agent.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

1. Name of public school-- School district of  
the City of Shawano, Wisconsin
2. Location-- Shawano, Wisconsin
3. Number of teachers-- Eleven
4. Grades taught-- 1st to 8th inclusive
5. Number of all pupils enrolled during the year-- 484
6. Number of Indian pupils enrolled during the year-- 2
7. Name of tribes to which the Indian pupils belong--  
Menominee
8. Whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month  
or more during the year:  
Male-- 254 ; female-- 230
9. Average age of Indian pupils-- 17
10. Average age of white pupils-- 11
11. Number of months during which the school was in operation during  
the year-- 9
12. Average attendance of Indian pupils during that time-- 2
13. Average attendance of white pupils during that time-- 315
14. Amount per capita paid by State or county-- \$7.50
15. Distance and direction of school from nearest Indian agency,  
naming the agency-- Eight miles south of the  
Green Bay Agency, Keshena Wis.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Greenville Indian School2. Names of Indian tribes Digger3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

<u>Digger</u>	<u>600</u> <sup>✓</sup>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Females \_\_\_\_\_

5. Number of births during the year \_\_\_\_\_

6. Number of deaths during the year \_\_\_\_\_

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) One8. What public schools and where? Genesee Country School  
Genesee, Calif.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation \_\_\_\_\_

Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_

10. Kind of work Farm handsN. J. TuckerSuperintendent  
(Agent or superintendent.)<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File

5  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
JUL 31 1908  
52124  
File

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... Havasupai School
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Havasupais
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                   |            |  |
|-------------------|------------|--|
| <u>Havasupais</u> | <u>174</u> |  |
|                   |            |  |
|                   |            |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 103 2. Females 71
5. Number of births during the year..... 6
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 4
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... none
8. What public schools and where? .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... 25
- Amount earned by them..... \$800.
10. Kind of work..... wood cutting and ranching.

  
Supt & S. D. A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school HAYWARD TRAINING SCHOOL HAYWARD, WIS.

2. Names of Indian tribes Chippewas

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

No Reservation in control of Superintendent

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males School 113 2. Females 112

5. Number of births during the year                     

6. Number of deaths during the year                     

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Seven

8. What public schools and where? Hayward High School  
Hayward, Wis.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation                     

Amount earned by them                     

10. Kind of work                     

William R. Light.

Supt. & S. D. A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 19

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

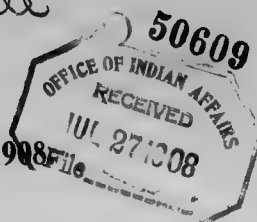
1. Name of agency or school. Hoopa Valley (California)
2. Names of Indian tribes Hupa.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |              |              |  |
|--------------|--------------|--|
| <u>Hupa,</u> | <u>426</u> ✓ |  |
|              |              |  |
|              |              |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 210 2. Females 216
5. Number of births during the year 9
6. Number of deaths during the year 8
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None on reservation proper; about 75 (estimated) on the Extension.
8. What public schools and where? On Hoopa Valley Extension.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 25
- Amount earned by them About \$8,000
10. Kind of work Cooking, logging, lumbering, herding, freighting, etc.

Frank Kyselka

Superintendent.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908



1. Name of agency or school Indian Training School, Springfield, So. Dak.
2. Names of Indian tribes pupils drawn from Santee, Ponca and Yankton tribes. Following questions not applicable to this school.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

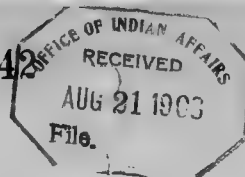
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 2. Females.....
5. Number of births during the year.....
6. Number of deaths during the year.....
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) .....
8. What public schools and where? .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....  
Amount earned by them.....
10. Kind of work.....

*Walter J. Wicks,*  
Supt. & S.D.A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

57142



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Indian Industrial School, Pierre, S. D.

2. Names of Indian tribes

No Indians in charge.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:


4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 2. Females

5. Number of births during the year

6. Number of deaths during the year

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.)

8. What public schools and where?

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation

Amount earned by them

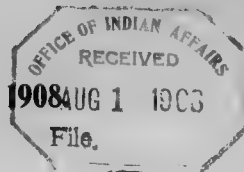
10. Kind of work

*Harvard*  
*Sup*  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

52352 56



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908

1. Name of agency or school..... Jicarilla
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Jicarilla Apache
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| <u>Jicarilla Apache</u> | <u>766</u> ✓ |
|                         |              |
|                         |              |
|                         |              |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 383 2. Females 383
5. Number of births during the year..... 25
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 35
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... None
8. What public schools and where? .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... 32
- Amount earned by them..... \$800
10. Kind of work..... Lumbering and sheep herding

S. L. Williams

SUPT. & SPL. DISB. AGENT.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Gile 70

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Kaw Training School,
2. Names of Indian tribes Kaw.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 193 |  |
|     |  |
|     |  |
|     |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 110 2. Females 83
5. Number of births during the year No record kept since December, 1902.
6. Number of deaths during the year 3.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 40
8. What public schools and where? Newkirk, Okla., Topeka, Kansas, Glencoe, Okla., and district schools on reservation.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Unknown.
- Amount earned by them Unknown.
10. Kind of work Unknown.

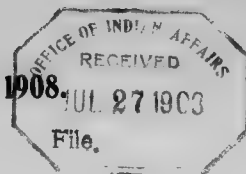
Almon D. Miller

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Kickapoo Training School & Agency.

2. Names of Indian tribes Kickapoo, Sac & Fox of Missouri, and Iowa.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Kickapoo	195 ✓	
Sac & Fox	85 ✓	
Iowa	260 ✓	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 291 2. Females 249

5. Number of births during the year 28

6. Number of deaths during the year 20

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 31.

8. What public schools and where? Hiawatha, Kansas; White Cloud, Kansas; Reserve, Kansas, and Rulo, Nebraska.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 6.

Amount earned by them No means of knowing.

10. Kind of work 2 Telegraph Operators, 1 Telephone Line Man, 1 P. O. Clerk, 2 Laborers.

Edwin Minor  
Subt.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File

60919 71



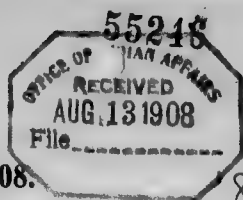
Statistics Accompanying Annual Report, 1908.

1. Name of Agency: Kiowa Indian Agency, Anadarko, Oklahoma.
2. Names of Indian tribes: Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita and Affiliated Bands.
3. Population of tribes (including pupils away at school):

Apache, - - - - -	161 ✓	Wichita and Affiliated Bands, <u>1,006</u> ✓
Kiowa, - - - - -	1278 ✓	
Comanche, - - - - -	1441 ✓	Total . . . . . 3,886
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males, 1891  
2. Females, 1995.
5. Number of births during the year: 202.
6. Number of deaths during the year. 146.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) : No report can be made at present time.
8. What public schools and where? - - - -
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation. - - - -  
Amount earned by them - - - - -
10. Kind of work. - - - -  
No answers to Nos. 9 and 10 as Indian of this Agency have been allotted in severalty.

U. S. Indian Agent.

**STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.**



1. Name of agency or school Klamath Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Klamaths, Modocs, Paiutes, Pitt Rivers
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

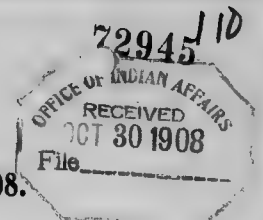
<u>Klamaths</u>	<u>660</u> ✓	<u>Pitt Rivers</u>	<u>57</u> ✓
<u>Modocs</u>	<u>217</u> ✓		
<u>Paiutes</u>	<u>104</u> ✓		
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 486 2. Females 553
5. Number of births during the year 33
6. Number of deaths during the year 46
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 20
8. What public schools and where? Ft. Klamath, Klamath Falls, Salem, Goldhill, all in Oregon
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 55  
 Amount earned by them \$3600
10. Kind of work Freighting, house-keeping, farming and common labor.

*Horan N. Wilson,*

**Sup't & S. D. Agent.**  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

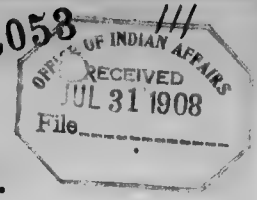
1. Name of agency or school Lac du Flambeau School
2. Names of Indian tribes Chippewa
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas 784 per last census
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 378 ✓ 2. Females 406 ✓
5. Number of births during the year \_\_\_\_\_
6. Number of deaths during the year \_\_\_\_\_
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) About 15
8. What public schools and where? Public school at Lac du Flambeau, Wis  
Country school at Robbins, Wis
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation \_\_\_\_\_
- Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_
10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

W. N. Sickels  
Seaph  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

52058



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... La Pointe.....

2. Names of Indian tribes..... Chippewas of Lake Superior.....

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 4439 ✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 2263..... 2. Females..... 2176.....

5. Number of births during the year..... 256.....

6. Number of deaths during the year..... 171.....

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) .....

8. What public schools and where? .....

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....

10. Kind of work .....

J. McLaughlin  
(Agent or Superintendent) Indian Agent.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

38

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school.....

2. Names of Indian tribes *Kecchibake Pillager, Cass & Minnabegoshish.*

*White oak Point Missiniffie & Kamoral Mulla Soc.*

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<i>Kecchibake Pillager</i>	<i>Chifas.</i>	799✓
<i>Cass &amp; Minnabegoshish</i>	"	443✓
<i>White oak Point Miss.</i>	"	438✓
<i>Kamoral Mulla Soc.</i>	"	13✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males *869* 2. Females *844* **1713**

5. Number of births during the year *Seventy six (26)*

6. Number of deaths during the year *Forty one (41)*

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) *Seven (all mixed bloods)*

8. What public schools and where? *Itasca County public school at Ball Club Minn.*

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation *Have no data.*  
Amount earned by them *Have no data.*

10. Kind of work *They prefer lumbering or sawmill work - quick returns.*

*W. K. Foster*  
U.S. Indian Agent  
(Agent or superintendent)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

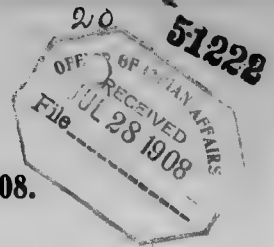
File 90

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Lower Brule Agency & School.
  2. Names of Indian tribes Lower Brule Sioux
  3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Lower Brule Sioux 479
  4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 234 2. Females 245
  5. Number of births during the year 22
  6. Number of deaths during the year 30
  7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 3
  8. What public schools and where? Reliance S.D.
  9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation One  
 Amount earned by them, One family resides at Reliance S.D.
  10. Kind of work Teaming
- Lawrence F. Michael,  
 Sup't. & Sp'l. Disb. Agent  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Martinez

2. Names of Indian tribes Mission

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Total 364 ✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 200 2. Females 164

5. Number of births during the year 11

6. Number of deaths during the year 8

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) none

8. What public schools and where? none

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 75

Amount earned by them \$1000

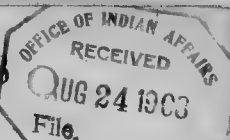
10. Kind of work general ranch work

James B Royce  
Supt. & Spl. Dist. Cgt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1905.

File 21  
57648



1. Name of agency or school Mesa Grande School, Dist. No. 2,
2. Names of Indian tribes Santa Ysabel Nos. 1 and 2 (Mesa Grande),  
Santa Ysabel No. 3 (Volcan), Los Coyotes (San Pedro and San Ignacio),  
Capitan Grande, Inaja, Syguan, and San Pascual.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: \_\_\_\_\_  
Santa Ysabel Nos 1 and 2, 187 ✓ Capitan Grande, ✓ 113  
Santa Ysabel No 3, 159 ✓ Inaja, ✓ 31  
Los Coyotes ✓ 125 Syguan ✓ 35  
San Pascual, 36 ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males, 385 2. Females, 301
5. How many of the Indians above enumerated are entitled to vote? 27
6. How many of them do vote? 10
7. Number of births during the year 23
8. Number of deaths during the year 10
9. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? 22
10. What schools and where? Natch Creek, Spring Hill, Bloomdale,  
Anahuac, all of which are in San Diego County, California.
11. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 75  
Amount earned by them \$2500
12. Kind of work Farming, Dairying, and herding,  
Thomas M. James,  
(Ag't. or Supt.)

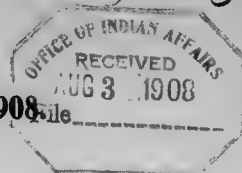


0422

File

52733

57



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908

1. Name of agency or school. - Mescalero.

2. Names of Indian tribes. - Mescalero Apache.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

461. ✓	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males. - 204. 2. Females. - 257.

5. Number of births during the year. - 17.

6. Number of deaths during the year. - 20.

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None.

8. What public schools and where? - -

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None.

Amount earned by them. - -

10. Kind of work. - -

*James Carney*  
 Superintendent.  
 (Agent or superintendent)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

52

59149

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Moapa Indian School
2. Names of Indian tribes Palute Tribe, only.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- | Males |      | Females |      |
|-------|------|---------|------|
|       | 57 ✓ |         | 60 ✓ |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 57 2. Females 60
5. Number of births during the year 7
6. Number of deaths during the year 9
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 30  
Amount earned by them \$3000.00, estimated
10. Kind of work Ranch work

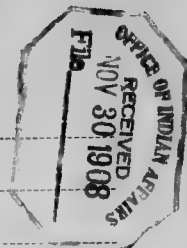
*William C. Sharp*

I.T. & S.D.A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



80124

1. Name of agency or school Moqui Agency.  
2. Names of Indian tribes Hopi and Navajo.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Hopi 2112✓

Navajo, estimated, 2000✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Females \_\_\_\_\_

5. Number of births during the year. No data.

6. Number of deaths during the year. No data.

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None.

8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No data.

Amount earned by them No data.

10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

Horton Miller

Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Morris Industrial School for Indians

2. Names of Indian tribes \_\_\_\_\_

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 80 2. Females 80

5. Number of births during the year none

6. Number of deaths during the year none

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 1

8. What public schools and where? Morris High School  
Morris Mission

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation \_\_\_\_\_

Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_

10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

John B. Brown

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

36 1/2

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school MT. PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICH.

2. Names of Indian tribes

Chippewa Ottawa and  
Pottowatomie, — No reservations in Mich.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Census is now  
being taken by  
Special Agent Durant.

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 2. Females

5. Number of births during the year

6. Number of deaths during the year

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Have no data on this subject.

8. What public schools and where?

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation, Understand all Indians  
in Michigan have to work for a living.  
Amount earned by them No data

10. Kind of work

Common labor, loading, bush, logging, &c.

R. A. Cochran  
Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File  
Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Muckleshoot Res'n.

Auburn, Wash. Aug 7, 1908

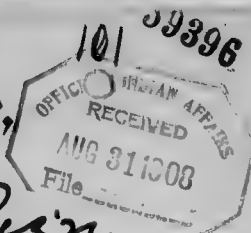
Mr Charles M. Buchanan  
Supt. Etc. Tulalip Agency  
Washington.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find Statistics  
accompanying Annual report.

The report was sent to your  
office about July 1.

Very respectfully  
Chas. A. Reynolds



0430

File 2

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Navajo Agency, New Mexico
2. Names of Indian tribes Navajo
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- | Tribe         | Population      |
|---------------|-----------------|
| <u>Navajo</u> | <u>12,000</u> ✓ |
|               |                 |
|               |                 |
|               |                 |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 6050 2. Females 5950
5. Number of births during the year unknown
6. Number of deaths during the year unknown
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 400 estimated.
- Amount earned by them \$10,000 estimated.
10. Kind of work Lumberman, loggers and laborers.

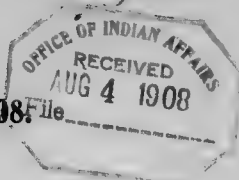
Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

53116 8



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Navajo Extension Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Navajo
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school)  $\alpha$ :  
Navajo 500
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population  $\alpha$ : 1. Males 260 2. Females 240
5. Number of births during the year Not Known
6. Number of deaths during the year
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where?
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Many work for Contractor at Agency  
Amount earned by them \$ 10.000
10. Kind of work Labor and teaming

Joseph E. Maxwell

Ad'tl Farmer & Sp'l Disb. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

$\alpha$  The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.





STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school. Neah Bay, Washington.
2. Names of Indian tribes. Makah, Ozette, Quileute, Hoh.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                  |               |             |              |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| <u>Makah.</u>    | <u>408.</u> ✓ | <u>Hoh.</u> | <u>56.</u> ✓ |
| <u>Ozette.</u>   | <u>26.</u> ✓  |             |              |
| <u>Quileute.</u> | <u>254.</u> ✓ |             |              |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 368. 2. Females 356.
5. Number of births during the year. 25.
6. Number of deaths during the year. 35.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 7.
8. What public schools and where? Dist. No. ( ), Bogachiel, Washington.  
Dist. No. 16, Clallam, Washington.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No report.  
Amount earned by them No statistics available.
10. Kind of work In mills; fishing; on public road.

G. L. Woods -

Superintendent & Physician  
(Agent or superintendent.)

"The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

78189 37



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school NETT LAKE SCHOOL.

2. Names of Indian tribes Base Fort Band of Chippewas  
of Minnesota

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 67.4 ✓


4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 333 2. Females 341

5. Number of births during the year 29

6. Number of deaths during the year 51

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None to my knowledge. Bands are badly scattered but instructed not to look them up at present.

8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Practically all of them  
Amount earned by them No way to obtain this information except men guessing  
Say 100 able bodied men work 1/2 time @ \$1.50 = better say \$4000 possibly \$5000

10. Kind of work Logging, in mines, farms, some Railroading

Thos. Jackson

Supt. & Special Dist. Agt.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

cc

File

53

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school *Nevada Agency & Nevada Training School*  
 2. Names of Indian tribes *Piute, Pyramid Lake*

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:


4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males *285* 2. Females *201*

5. Number of births during the year *8*

6. Number of deaths during the year *12*

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) *none*

8. What public schools and where? *X*

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation *no data but a*

Amount earned by them *large percent*

10. Kind of work *Women, Gen. House work, Man Ranch & range*

*Loring D. Reed*  
*Superintendent*  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Miss Cook

File

61

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908, 1909



1. Name of agency or school New York Agency

2. Names of Indian tribes Cayuga, Onida, Onondaga,

Seneca, St Regis, Tuscarora

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Cayuga</u>	<u>✓ 178</u>	<u>Seneca</u>	<u>2747 ✓</u>
<u>Onida</u>	<u>✓ 276</u>	<u>St Regis*</u>	<u>1349 ✓</u>
<u>Onondaga</u>	<u>✓ 537</u>	<u>Tuscarora</u>	<u>368 ✓</u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males † 2162 2. Females † 1944

5. Number of births during the year 114

6. Number of deaths during the year 113

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) No record

8. What public schools and where? No record

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No record

Amount earned by them No record

10. Kind of work No record

B. S. Weber

U.S. Indian Agent  
(Agent or superintendent)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

\* The only available census of the St. Regis is the lay roll of the State Agent, and that does not show ages, nor sex.

† Excludes of St. Regis, for reason given in preceding note

430  
T. Lapwai File 32  
541808

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Nez Perce Agency.
2. Names of Indian tribes Nez Perces.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

	<u>Nez Perces only about 1500</u> ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 800(nearly) 2. Females 700(nearly)
5. Number of births during the year have no complete record of births.
6. Number of deaths during the year 35 (20 males and 15 females).
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 10.
8. What public schools and where? At Kamiah, Idaho; Spalding, Idaho; Stites, Idaho; and Lapwai, Idaho.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None.  
Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_
10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

Oscar H. Hipp  
Supt. & S.D.A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Note: It is no longer possible to secure anything more than an estimate of births as the Indians no longer report births to the Agency office.

File  
Ponca

78

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Oakland Sub-Agency, Okla.;  
2. Names of Indian tribes Jonkawa
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Jonkawa - 48
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 24 2. Females 24
5. Number of births during the year 1
6. Number of deaths during the year 2
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? -
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none  
Amount earned by them -
10. Kind of work -

H. M. Wells  
Supt. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

48

51934

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



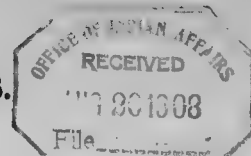
1. Name of agency or school..... Omaha Agency, Nebraska
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Omaha
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <u>1270</u> ✓ |  |
|               |  |
|               |  |
|               |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 651 2. Females..... 619
5. Number of births during the year..... 70
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 46
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... 96
8. What public schools and where? ..... 10 District Schools on the Reservation, Pender, Bancroft, Walthill and Rosalie
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....
- Amount earned by them..... No record kept as the Indians working off the
10. Kind of work..... reservation are capable of attending to their own  
affairs.

*J. M. Cunningham*  
Supt. & S'pl Disb. Agent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

312

55778<sup>112</sup>



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... **Oneida , Wisconsin.**

2. Names of Indian tribes..... **Oneida**

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

<b>Oneida</b>	<b>2204</b> ✓	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males..... **1160** 2. Females..... **1044**

5. Number of births during the year..... **75**

6. Number of deaths during the year..... **39**

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... **No report. Have not been able to ascertain that any have done so.**

8. What public schools and where? .....

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation..... **No report. All are citizens and work where they wish to**  
Amount earned by them..... **No report.**

10. Kind of work..... **No report**

*Joseph C. Hart*

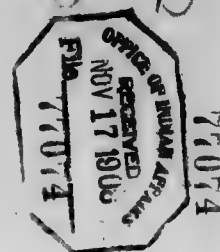
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



710  
IOL-670-1908

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,



Osage Indian Agency,

SUBJECT: Pawhuska, Okla., Nov., 14, 1908.

Annual  
statistics.

The Honorable  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Complying with request contained in Indian Office letter, dated the 11th instant, I transmit herewith statistics required by your Circular of June 22, 1908, in connection with the annual report of this office.

Since the tribal rolls were closed, under the act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, births and deaths have not been reported promptly by members of the tribe, and, as many families do not reside within the reservation, but are scattered in towns bordering on the reserve, and some of them living in very distant states, it is impracticable to take a census as heretofore, when all births were enrolled for participation in annuity payments, consequently the statistics are furnished on the tribal roll, containing 2330 names.

c c It is not practicable to give definite information on other points upon which data is asked, but I trust the

File

74

--2--

information given will serve the purpose for which the  
Office desires the report.

Very respectfully,

*Ret Millard*

U. S. Indian Agent.

AWH-R  
Encls.

Gyle

72

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Osage Agency, Oklahoma  
2. Names of Indian tribes Osage

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Osage. 2230 according to the approved certified roll for division of lands and number no births added since July 1, 1908. full report not given as Indians do not report births promptly and do not all

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1128 2. Females 1102

5. Number of births during the year 52 Reported to agency

6. Number of deaths during the year 42

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month

during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the

- Government.) 355

8. What public schools and where? District Academy, University, on reservation, Kansas City, Wichita, Okla. City, Muskogee, etc.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No way to get this data

Amount earned by them See above

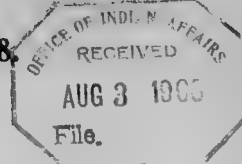
10. Kind of work See answer to 9. Some of the Indians have worked outside of reservation for they do not live here, but just how many, what kind, and kind of work it is impossible to give with any degree of accuracy.

Ret Millard  
(Agent ~~in charge~~ in charge.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

5515  
52645  
75

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school. Otoe School

2. Names of Indian tribes. Otoe And Missouri

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Otoe 390 ✓  
( Missouri not  
distinct. )

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 207 2. Females 183

5. Number of births during the year. 30

6. Number of deaths during the year. 19

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 24

8. What public schools and where? Red Rock Public School and St. Josephs Academy, Perry, Okla.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Have no means of telling, but not many.  
Amount earned by them -----

10. Kind of work -----

Jacob Bird  
Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

22

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Pala, Cal.
2. Names of Indian tribes Pechanga, Pala, Pauma, Rincon, La Jolla, La Piche & Portrero, Campo, La Guna, Manzanita, Cuyap'pe, & La Posta.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

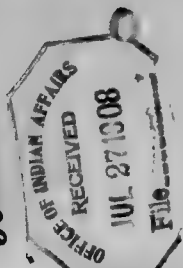
Pechanga	160✓	Campo	28	20✓
Pala	252✓	La Guna		7✓
Pauma	61✓	Manzanita		52✓
Rincon	119✓	Cuyap'pe		45✓
La Jolla, La Piche & Portrero	191✓	La Posta		11✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 471 2. Females 447
5. Number of births during the year 28
6. Number of deaths during the year 34
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 5
8. What public schools and where? Pala District, 6 miles east of Pala agency
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 185  
Amount earned by them not known
10. Kind of work working on ranches

*Philip T. Langan*

Superintendent of Spec. Disb. agt.  
(Agent or superintendent)

a The total of answers to 8 and 4 should be the same.

50608



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Panguitch Indian School,
2. Names of Indian tribes Shivwits and Kanab Kaibabs Bands of the Plute  
Indians
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <u>Kanab Kaibabs, 83</u> ✓ |  |
| <u>Shivwits, 100</u> ✓     |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 98 2. Females 85
5. Number of births during the year Shivwits 4, Kanabs no record.
6. Number of deaths during the year Shivwits 4, Kanabs no record.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation All or nearly all able bodied ones.  
Amount earned by them Unable to say, no record.
10. Kind of work Choring, Haying, Harvesting, Wood cutting, etc,

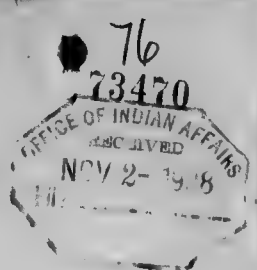
Walter Runke,

Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school. Pawnee Agency, Oklahoma.
2. Names of Indian tribes. Pawnee
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  

<u>Pawnee</u>	<u>653</u> ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males. 307 2. Females. 346
5. Number of births during the year. 38
6. Number of deaths during the year. 30
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 12
8. What public schools and where? Pawnee 9; Kingfisher 2; Cushing 1.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation. See memorandum attached

No.:	Occupation :	Pay per annum :
1	: Ethnologist :	\$1200.00
3	: Bookkeepers :	600.00
1	: Clerk :	300.00
1	: Clerk :	120.00
6	: Clerks :	60.00
1	: Carpenter :	200.00
1	: Painter :	80.00
1	: Housekeeper :	240.00
1	: Wheelwright :	900.00

File

78234<sup>10</sup>



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Pima Agency, Arizona
2. Names of Indian tribes Pima, Papago, Maricopa
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                 |               |  |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| <u>Pima</u>     | <u>4037</u> ✓ |  |
| <u>Papago</u>   | <u>1758</u> ✓ |  |
| <u>Maricopa</u> | <u>383</u> ✓  |  |
|                 | <u>6178</u>   |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 3210 2. Females 2968
5. Number of births during the year 377
6. Number of deaths during the year 368
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None.
8. What public schools and where? X
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 170.
- Amount earned by them \$15,000<sup>00</sup>
10. Kind of work Antelope culture @- Housework- 70.

J.B. Alexander

Supt. & Spl. Insp. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 8 and 4 should be the same.



File 091

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... **Pine Ridge** .....
2. Names of Indian tribes..... **Sioux** .....
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: **6663** ✓
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males **3325** 2. Females **3338**
5. Number of births during the year..... **292** .....
6. Number of deaths during the year..... **310** .....
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... **13** .....
8. What public schools and where? **Merriman, Neb. and Kadoka, S.D.** .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... **285** .....
- Amount earned by them..... **\$7000** .....
10. Kind of work **Railroad, Farm and Shows.** .....

*John R. Merriman*

**U.S. Indian Agent.**

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 577

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

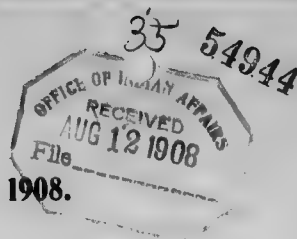
1. Name of agency or school Ponca Etc Agency, Oklahoma
2. Names of Indian tribes Ponca
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  
Ponca - 581

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 287 2. Females 294
5. Number of births during the year 23
6. Number of deaths during the year 20
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 7
8. What public schools and where? Whitingle, Dist. 40, Bliss, Okla., and St. Mary's Institute, Ponca City, Okla.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation none  
 Amount earned by them none
10. Kind of work —

H. M. Noble  
Supt. r. S. S. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... **Potawatomi.**
2. Names of Indian tribes..... **Prairie Band Potawatomi.**
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |  |                                 |              |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
|  | <b>Prairie Band Potawatomi,</b> | <b>676</b> ✓ |
|  |                                 |              |
|  |                                 |              |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... **379** 2. Females..... **297**
5. Number of births during the year..... **25**
6. Number of deaths during the year..... **41**
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... **25**
8. What public schools and where? **Ten pupils attended the public schools at Hoyt and Mayetta, Kansas, and Fifteen attended the school conducted by the M. E. Church on Potawatomi Reservation.**
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... **About 50.**
- Amount earned by them..... **Not known.**
10. Kind of work..... **Not known, as they reside in the state of Wisconsin.**

*Edsall Watson*

Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

23

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Potrero Indian School  
 2. Names of Indian tribes Morongo, Palm Springs, Mission Creek, San Manuel, 29 Palms  
 3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Morongo</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>San Manuel</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Palm Springs</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>29 Palms</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Mission Creek</u>	<u>7</u>		

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 336 2. Females 200

5. Number of births during the year 40

6. Number of deaths during the year 50

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.)

8. What public schools and where? Banning, Palm Springs, & in San Bernardino country places

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 400

Amount earned by them Estimated \$25,000 per annum

10. Kind of work Orchard, mines & general unskilled labor

Cesar D. True

Sup't S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

This Census is only an estimate. No reliable statistics have ever been kept of these reservations and the census is under way at the present time, but not completed.

File 99

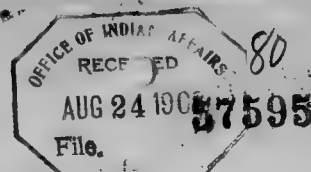
## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Wash.
2. Names of Indian tribes Puyallup, Skokomish, Chehalis, Clallam, Nisqualli  
Squaxin Island, Quinaielt, Quaitso, Georgetown and Humptulip
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                      |      |                |      |
|----------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Puyallup             | 469✓ | Squaxin Island | 98✓  |
| Skokomish            | 199✓ | Quinaielt      | 142✓ |
| Chehalis             | 147✓ | Quaitso        | 59✓  |
| Clallam (Pt. Gamble) | 110✓ | Georgetown     | 135✓ |
| Clallam (Jamestown)  | 210✓ | Humptulip      | 22✓  |
| Nisqualli            | 146✓ |                |      |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 862      2. Females..... 875
5. Number of births during the year..... 29
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 25
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... 30
8. What public schools and where? Public schools of Pierce County and Mason County and High School at Tacoma, Wash.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... 20  
 Amount earned by them..... \$6,000.
10. Kind of work Logging, fishing and Lumbering

  
 Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

*Seneca*



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Quapaw Agency,
2. Names of Indian tribes Quapaw; Miami (western) Peoria; Ottawa;  
Eastern Shawnee; Modoc; Wyandot, and Seneca.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                        |              |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <u>Quapaw</u>          | <u>308</u> ✓ | <u>Eastern Shawnee</u> | <u>112</u> ✓ |
| <u>Miami (western)</u> | <u>128</u> ✓ | <u>Modoc</u>           | <u>51</u> ✓  |
| <u>Peoria etc.</u>     | <u>204</u> ✓ | <u>Wyandot</u>         | <u>373</u> ✓ |
| <u>Ottawa</u>          | <u>210</u> ✓ | <u>Seneca</u>          | <u>389</u> ✓ |
|                        |              | <u>Total-----</u>      | <u>1775</u>  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 854 2. Females 921
5. Number of births during the year 29
6. Number of deaths during the year 33
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 119
8. What public schools and where? Grove, Delaware Co. Miami, Ottawa  
County. Wyandotte, Ottawa County.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 330  
Amount earned by them \$16,580
10. Kind of work Civilized occupation and pursuits

*Ara C. Deaver*

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Gyle 39

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Red Lake Agency, Minnesota.
2. Names of Indian tribes Red Lake and Pembina Band of Chippewas
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1351 |  |
|      |  |
|      |  |
|      |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 671 2. Females 680
5. Number of births during the year 55
6. Number of deaths during the year 28
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) One child to my knowledge.
8. What public schools and where? District School at Nebish, Minnesota.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 50 (estimated)
- Amount earned by them \$5,000.00 (estimated)
10. Kind of work Lumbering and harvesting largely. One Indian is doing office work at Leech Lake Agency, and one is a mechanic at Redby, Minnesota.

*Carl S. Allen*  
(superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

51118



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Rice Station School  
2. Names of Indian tribes Apache

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

See reports from  
San Carlos  
Agency

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 120 2. Females 100

5. Number of births during the year none

6. Number of deaths during the year none

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) none

8. What public schools and where? no attendance

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation See San Carlos reports. Amount earned by them See San Carlos reports

10. Kind of work See San Carlos reports

J. Perkins  
Supt. S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File 92

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Rosahud Agency, S. D.

2. Names of Indian tribes Brule Sioux

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Brule Sioux</u>	<u>5002</u> ✓	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 2945 2. Females 2057

5. Number of births during the year 243

6. Number of deaths during the year 252

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 11

8. What public schools and where? Burke village school, Gregory County S. D.,  
Dist. No. 9 and Burnt Rock district schools, same county.

9. Number of Indians who Amount earned by them \$9550.

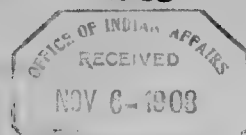
10. Kind of work Ranching, section and construction hands on R. R.

*Edmund B. Kelley*

U. S. Indian Agent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

*pu m*

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... Round Valley Agency, California.
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Ukie and Wailaki, Pit River and Nomelaki,  
Concow, and Little Lake and Redwood.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  

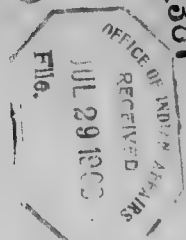
<u>Ukie &amp; Wailaki</u> .....	<u>246</u> ✓	<u>Little Lake &amp; Redwood</u> .....	<u>112</u> ✓
<u>Pit River &amp; Nomelaki</u> .....	<u>84</u> ✓		
<u>Concow</u> .....	<u>176</u> ✓		
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 302      2. Females..... 316
5. Number of births during the year..... 13
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 15
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... 5
8. What public schools and where? ..... Covelo District and Covelo High School  
Polytechnic Business College, Oakland Calif. Ursuline College,  
Santa Rosa, California.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation (Estimated) 450  
Amount earned by them..... (Estimated) \$20,000.
10. Kind of work Hop culture. Farming. Sheep shearing. Sheep Herding.  
Blacksmithing. Harness making. Grape picking. Freighting.  

*Horace J. Johnson*  
Supt. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

alo

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Sac & Fox, Iowa
2. Names of Indian tribes Sac & Fox, Minnabagoes,  
Potawatamie, Sioux.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                            |                        |                    |                       |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Sac &amp; Fox, Iowa</u> | <u>347</u>             | <u>Potawatamie</u> | <u>2</u> <sup>v</sup> |
| <u>Sac &amp; Fox, Okla</u> | <u>12</u> <sup>v</sup> | <u>Sioux</u>       | <u>1</u> <sup>v</sup> |
| <u>Minnabago</u>           | <u>4</u> <sup>v</sup>  |                    |                       |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 195 2. Females 171
5. Number of births during the year 16
6. Number of deaths during the year 15
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation perhaps 30  
Amount earned by them estimated about \$1000.00
10. Kind of work Farming, railroading, in paper mill.

C. J. Green  
Supt. & S. D. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

C

File

379

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... Sac and Fox Indian Training School.
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.  
..... Iowa.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                     |              |  |
|---------------------|--------------|--|
| <u>Sac and Fox,</u> | <u>518</u> ✓ |  |
| <u>Iowa,</u>        | <u>86</u> ✓  |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 300 2. Females..... 304
5. Number of births during the year..... 28
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 30
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... 30
8. What public schools and where? District public schools of Lincoln and Pottawatomie Counties, Okla., and city schools in same counties.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... Estimated 15.  
Amount earned by them..... Estimated \$4500.00.
10. Kind of work Agricultural, clerical and special.

*W. C. Browning*  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

"The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Salem Indian School
2. Names of Indian tribes All the tribes of the Pacific Coast States.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males ----- 2. Females -----
5. Number of births during the year -----
6. Number of deaths during the year Six, two of whom were drowned.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) -----
8. What public schools and where? -----
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation -----  
Amount earned by them -----
10. Kind of work -----

*Edmund L. Chalcraft*

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 11

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school San Carlos Indian Agency,
2. Names of Indian tribes Tontos, San Carlos, Coyotero, Mohave and Yuma.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <u>Tontos,</u> <u>551</u> ✓<br><u>San Carlos,</u> <u>1057</u> ✓<br><u>Coyotero,</u> <u>527</u> ✓ | <u>Mohave,</u> <u>86</u> ✓<br><u>Yuma</u> <u>2</u> ✓ |
|--|--|
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 1138 2. Females 1085
5. Number of births during the year 38
6. Number of deaths during the year 36
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None, Arizona law bars Indians.
8. What public schools and where? none
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation about 500.  
 Amount earned by them not known.
10. Kind of work mining, road making, railroad laborers, gardening, woodcutting, cement and bridgebuilding.

Arthur S. Kelly  
 (Agent ~~or representative~~)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

58

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school San Juan School, New Mexico

2. Names of Indian tribes Navajos

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Navajos, estimated	8000 ✓	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 4000 2. Females 4000

5. Number of births during the year unknown

6. Number of deaths during the year unknown

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) none

8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 200

Amount earned by them about \$2000.

10. Kind of work Irrigation ditch and railroad work, and farming.

Supt. & S. D. A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

53230  
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MAY 5 1908  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school *Santee Agency*  
 2. Names of Indian tribes *Santee Sioux and Ponca Indians*  
 3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
*Ponca 274* ✓ *Santee 1116* ✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males <sup>558</sup> *130* 2. Females <sup>558</sup> *144*

5. Number of births during the year *Santee 39; Ponca 14*

6. Number of deaths during the year *Santee 32; Ponca 3*

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) *Probably sixty in fairly regular attendance*

8. What public schools and where? *Village schools of Antis, Monowi, Verdel and Motram, various Dist schools on both reservation*

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation. *Allotments are divided by seeded lands all who are not conducting farms of their own. Probably \$35000.*  
 Amount earned by them

10. Kind of work *Farming, Teaming*

*W. E. Meagley*

*Supt. & D. Agent*  
 (Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.  
JUL 24 1908  
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SPECIAL INDIAN TRADING  
52472

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
AUG 3 1908  
File

1. Name of agency or school. Segar School, Segar Agency.
2. Names of Indian tribes. Cheyennes & Arapahoes.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
- |                   |              |  |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| <u>Cheyennes,</u> | <u>590</u> ✓ |  |
| <u>Arapahoes,</u> | <u>134</u> ✓ |  |
| <u>Total</u>      | <u>724</u>   |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males. 351 2. Females. 373
5. Number of births during the year. Twenty-two
6. Number of deaths during the year. Thirty-two
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None.
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Cannot be determined.  
Amount earned by them. cannot be determined.
10. Kind of work. All classes of labor, extending over 3 counties.

Homer J. Bibb,

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 81

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Shawnee Indian Training School Shawnee, Mo.

2. Names of Indian tribes Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Pottawatomie and Mexican Kickapoo.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Absentee Shawnee</u>	<u>472</u>	
<u>Citizen Pottawatomie</u>	<u>1768</u>	<u>estimated</u>
<u>Mex. Kickapoo</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>"</u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1234 2. Females 1240

5. Number of births during the year 104 estimated

6. Number of deaths during the year 17 "

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 250 estimated

8. What public schools and where? The Indians of this agency are scattered over many States and it is impossible answer definitely.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 1000 - estimated  
Amount earned by them \$50000 estimated

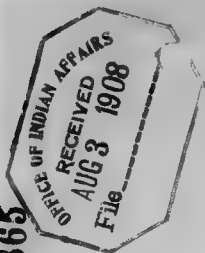
10. Kind of work The Pottawatomies are largely white and do all kinds of work - averaging the same as their white neighbors.

Frank A. Fluckey

Supt. and Spec. Disb'g Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

52865



File

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... Sherman Institute,
2. Names of Indian tribes.....
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males..... 2. Females.....
5. Number of births during the year.....
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 2
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... 10
8. What public schools and where? ..... Riverside High School, Calif.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation .....  
Amount earned by them.....
10. Kind of work.....

*Harwood Hall*

Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 114

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... Shoshoni

2. Names of Indian tribes.....  
Shoshoni; Northern Arapaho.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Shoshoni,</u>	<u>806</u> ✓	
<u>Arapaho,</u>	<u>894</u> ✓	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 862 2. Females 838  
66

5. Number of births during the year.....

6. Number of deaths during the year..... 58

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... 25

8. What public schools and where? ..... Lander, Thermopolis and Riverton, Wyo.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... practically none.

Amount earned by them.....

10. Kind of work.....

  
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

5820 84

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

Siletz Agency, Oregon, August 1, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Siletz Training School, located on Siletz Res.  
2. Names of Indian tribes Originally 26 tribes, some now extinct, others  
blended and all known as the CONFEDERATED tribes of Siletz Agency.  
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

Confederated	440 <sup>✓</sup>	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males ~~XXX~~ 227 2. Females ~~XXX~~ 213

5. Number of births during the year 15= ( 6+ ) 9

6. Number of deaths during the year 23 ( 15+ ) 8

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) One.

8. What public schools and where? Near the Reservation, Polk County, Oregon.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Ten.

Amount earned by them \$3340. (est)

10. Kind of work I Housekeeper, I farmer, 4 laborers, 2 tailors, I bandmaster/  
and I clerk.

*Knott Egbert*

Supt. & S.D.A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

5403  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
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JUL 8 1908  
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52781 93  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
AUG 3 1900  
File.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... Sisseton Agency,
2. Names of Indian tribes..... Sisseton and Wahpeton
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  

<u>Sisseton &amp; Wahpeton,</u> <u>not segregated, 1937<sup>1</sup></u>	
--	--
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... 979 2. Females..... 958
5. Number of births during the year..... 53
6. Number of deaths during the year..... 66
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... Not known
8. What public schools and where? .....
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation. Open reservation.  
Amount earned by them.....
10. Kind of work.....

S. E. Allen  
U. S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

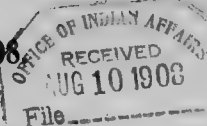
a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

25

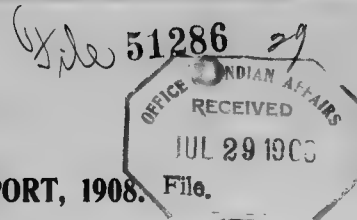
54572

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908

1. Name of agency or school SOBOBA INDIAN SCHOOL, CALIF.2. Names of Indian tribes Soboba, and Santa Ynez.3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

<u>Soboba</u>		<u>Santa Ynez</u>	
<u>Males:-</u>	<u>71<sup>v</sup></u>	<u>Males:-</u>	<u>26<sup>v</sup></u>
<u>Females</u>	<u>66<sup>v</sup></u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>25<sup>v</sup></u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 97 2. Females 915. Number of births during the year Four.6. Number of deaths during the year Six.7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Three.8. What public schools and where? San Jacinto Public Schools,  
San Jacinto, Calif.9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 34.Amount earned by them Approximated for year \$000.<sup>00</sup>10. Kind of work Fruit Pickers & Cutters, orchardists, ranchers,  
irrigators and wood cutters.W. H. Stanley.Supt. & Spl. Dist. Agent,  
(Agent of superintendent.)<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1900.

1. Name of agency or school Southern Ute Agency
2. Names of Indian tribes Southern Ute
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |             |              |  |
|-------------|--------------|--|
| <u>Utes</u> | <u>360</u> ✓ |  |
|             |              |  |
|             |              |  |
|             |              |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 172 2. Females 188
5. Number of births during the year 17
6. Number of deaths during the year 11
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 3
8. What public schools and where? Two different district schools in La Plata county
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 50
- Amount earned by them \$5500.
10. Kind of work Digging and repairing irrigation ditches and hauling lumber for shipment.

Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File 66

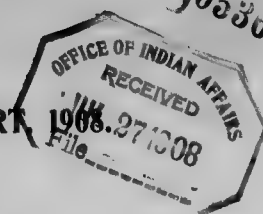
STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT 1908.

1. Name of Agency, STANDING ROCK AGENCY, NORTH DAKOTA.
2. Names of Indian Tribes, SIOUX.
3. Population by tribes, ( including pupils away at school) a:  
SIOUX TRIBE, 3386.✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population, a: 1. Males 1756; 2. Females 1630.
5. Number of births during the year, ..... 63.
6. Number of deaths during the year, ..... 71.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public school at least one month during the year? 25 or 30.
8. What public schools and where? One attending the Medical Department of the North Western University, Chicago; others the public school across the Cannon Fall River from the Sub-station; others attend a district school across the Mo. River from Vanderhuillt; two of Mr. Witzleben's daughters attend the Visitation Convent, St. Paul; and several of the Kempton children are reported to attend the public schools of Terry, Montana. These families have been off the reservation for a long time and I have no definite data at hand concerning them.
9. Number of Indians who worked outside of the reservation, .30.  
Amount earned by them, ( estimated) \$10800.
10. Ranching, farming, freighting etc. etc.

CC

*Mr. L. B. Allen*  
U. S. Indian Agent.

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT



1. Name of agency or school TOMAH INDIAN IND'L SCHOOL

2. Names of Indian tribes \_\_\_\_\_

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Stockbridge	15	Winnebago	99
Chippewa	40	Oneida	40
Pottawatomies	1	Brothertown	3
Ottawa	26	Sioux	4
Menominee	10		

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 131 2. Females 107

5. Number of births during the year None

6. Number of deaths during the year One

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None

8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None

Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_

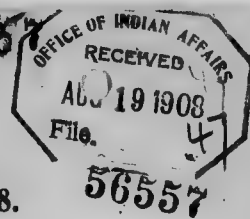
10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

*L. M. Compton*  
Superintendent.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

56557



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school. Tongue River Agency, Lame Deer, Montana

2. Names of Indian tribes. Northern Cheyenne Indians

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

One tribe 1392 over all.

All Northern Cheyennes.

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 670 2. Females 722

5. Number of births during the year. 45

6. Number of deaths during the year. 71

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None

8. What public schools and where? None

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation About seventy five

Amount earned by them Estimated \$5000.00

10. Kind of work Clearing sage brush, haying, general farm work and telephone and bridge construction.

*J. R. Caddy*  
Supt. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 12

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school. Truxton Janon Training School
2. Names of Indian tribes. WALAPAI
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:  

<u>WALAPAI</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>est.</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 289 2. Females 226
5. Number of births during the year. 32
6. Number of deaths during the year. 42
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) No Indian children of the Walapai Tribe have gone to public schools.
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation All or nearly all  
Amount earned by them Do not know and have no means of finding out.
10. Kind of work Mines, Ranch, herding, selling wood etc.

Oliver H. Gates,  
Per Elias B. Atkinson  
Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

*66* <sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 100  
59396

Tulalip Reservation of  
Tulalip Agency, Washington.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Tulalip Agency, Washington -- Tulalip Reservn.
2. Names of Indian tribes D'Wamish and Allied Tribes under the Treaty of  
Point Elliott, January 22nd, 1855.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: Tulalip Reservation only:
- |          |                  |  |
|----------|------------------|--|
| Males,   | 192              |  |
| Females, | 197              |  |
| TOTAL,   | 389 <sup>✓</sup> |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 192 2. Females 197
5. Number of births during the year 17
6. Number of deaths during the year 30  
Large death rate due to sequelae of measles, whooping cough, etc.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month  
during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the  
Government.) None.
8. What public schools and where? None.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Unknown.  
Amount earned by them "
10. Kind of work Lumbering, fishing, fish cannery work, hop picking,  
potato digging, etc.

Charles M. Buchanan,

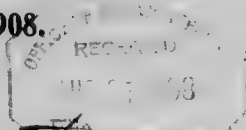
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup>The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

102  
59396

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school

Tulalip Washington

2. Names of Indian tribes

Lummi

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

422

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males

217

2. Females

205

5. Number of births during the year

23

6. Number of deaths during the year

14

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.)

11

8. What public schools and where?

Maritta Wash. Mt. View Wash.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation

none

Amount earned by them

none

10. Kind of work

none

William McLeskey

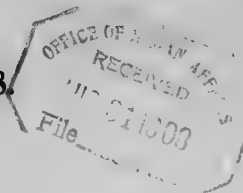
Permanic Charge

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

Gile 702 59396



1. Name of agency or school Tulalip Agency  
 2. Names of Indian tribes Muckleshoot

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Muckleshoot</u>	<u>167</u>
--------------------	------------

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 87 2. Females 80

5. Number of births during the year 10

6. Number of deaths during the year 6

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 8

8. What public schools and where? Auburn, Wash.  
Wobash, Wash.

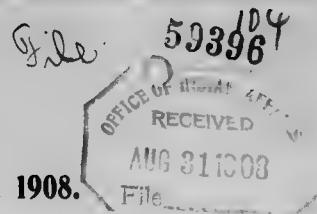
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 29 + families  
 Amount earned by them about 4500

10. Kind of work Farm work + Logging etc.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Port Madison Day School, Tulalip Agency  
2. Names of Indian tribes Port Madison Tribe

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: 174✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 91 2. Females 83

5. Number of births during the year 5✓

6. Number of deaths during the year 7

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 5✓

8. What public schools and where? No. 18, near Kingston, Wash.  
1 at Port Ludlow, 1 at Port Washington.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 10

Amount earned by them \$6.00 estimated

10. Kind of work logging

Leyrus B. Pickens  
Teacher, etc.

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File 59396<sup>105</sup>  
RECEIVED  
AUG 31 1908  
File

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Swinomish Reservation Tulalip Agency.

2. Names of Indian tribes ~~SKAGIT~~ SKAGIT Swinomish and Skagit

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

MALES 142 ✓

FEMALES, 132 ✓

TOTAL MALE & FEMALE 274

It would be hard to distinguish between tribes as they are so intermingled by marriage,

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 142 2. Females 132

5. Number of births during the year 7

6. Number of deaths during the year 8

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 2

8. What public schools and where? Anacortes School, situated at Anacortes Washington

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Nearly all.  
Amount earned by them Cannot give the amount.

10. Kind of work Principally in the fish canneries and hop fields.

Edward Bristow

(Agent in charge.)  
Add'l Farrier in charge,  
Swinomish Reservation.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

Annual Report sent July 1st, 1908.

File

26

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Jule River School
2. Names of Indian tribes Jule River
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a: No pupils now away at school.  
Jule River 151 ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 88 2. Females 63
5. Number of births during the year 8
6. Number of deaths during the year 10
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 20, a part of the time.  
Amount earned by them approximately \$2,500.
10. Kind of work Shearing sheep, twice a year; cutting wood; digging ditches.

Frank A. Virtue

Supt. of S. F. A.

(Agent or superintendent.)

\* The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File 96

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Winifred & Bureau
2. Names of Indian tribes Winifred, White River and  
Uncompahgre tribes.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:
 

Winifreds	M 243 8184	Total	427 ✓
White River	M 174 8181	Total	295 ✓
Uncompahgre	M 226 8184	Total	470 ✓
			Grand Total 1192
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 643 2. Females 549
5. Number of births during the year 25
6. Number of deaths during the year 414
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 10
8. What public schools and where? Different district schools that have  
been established on the former Winifred reservation
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Some 350 White River  
Wes worked at Rapid City, S. Dak, but were not  
under supervision of this Agency and exact  
data is not obtainable. Of the Indians  
remaining at home none have worked off  
of the reservation.
10. Kind of work

Capt. S. C. ...  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

27

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

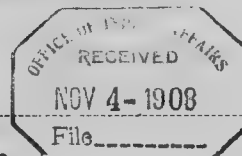
1. Name of agency or school Ukiah Day School
2. Names of Indian tribes Pigee
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
|  | 124 <sup>1</sup> |
|  |                  |
|  |                  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 65 2. Females 59
5. Number of births during the year 3
6. Number of deaths during the year 1
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) none
8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation \_\_\_\_\_
- Amount earned by them \$150 & \$2.00 away
10. Kind of work General farm work

Jno. E. Harris  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

b.l.

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Umatilla
2. Names of Indian tribes Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
 

<u>Walla Walla.</u>	<u>490</u> ✓	The population as given here is absolutely correct, as there has not been a correct census taken of these Indians for several years.
<u>Cayuse</u>	<u>465</u> ✓	
<u>Umatilla</u>	<u>250</u> ✓	
Total	<u>1205</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Females \_\_\_\_\_
5. Number of births during the year 36
6. Number of deaths during the year 27
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 34
8. What public schools and where? Adams, Oregon, Athena, Oregon, Weston, Oregon, and Pendleton, Oregon.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation do not know.  
Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_
10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_

*Arthur E. McFarlane*

Supt. & Spl. Dist. Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

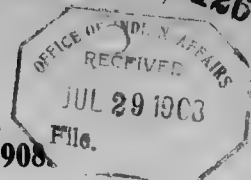
<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

file

File

51267

51267



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1903.

1. Name of agency or school U. S. Indian School, Grand Junction, Colo.
2. Names of Indian tribes Moqui, Navajo, Pima, Papago, Shoshone. Pueblo.  
Comanche
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |               |           |                 |           |                 |          |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| <u>Moqui</u>  | <u>18</u> | <u>Papago</u>   | <u>27</u> | <u>Comanche</u> | <u>4</u> |
| <u>Navajo</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>Shoshone</u> | <u>10</u> |                 |          |
| <u>Pima</u>   | <u>5</u>  | <u>Pueblo</u>   | <u>72</u> |                 |          |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 124 2. Females 57
5. Number of births during the year 0
6. Number of deaths during the year 1
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 75  
Amount earned by them \$4,009.94
10. Kind of work Agricultural and domestic.

*Charles E. Burton*

**Superintendent.**  
(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

59

# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school U.S. Indian Industrial School, Santa Fe, N.M.

2. Names of Indian tribes Pueblos

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Rich Canyon</u>	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 1666 ✓ 2. Females 1449 ✓

5. Number of births during the year 83

6. Number of deaths during the year 80

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Not any.

8. What public schools and where? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Impossible to estimate.

Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_

10. Kind of work In beet fields, lumber camps, railroads, herding.

*Handwritten signature*

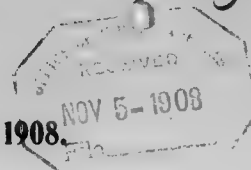
Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

115

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.



1. Name of agency or school Vermillion Lake School
2. Names of Indian tribes Chippewa Boie Fork
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
I turned over the records of the Indians  
to Thos J Jackson Supt of Nett Lake Day School  
May 20 - 1908 as per order from your office  
who assumed charge of them I have only the school
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males — 2. Females —
5. Number of births during the year —
6. Number of deaths during the year —
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) —
8. What public schools and where? —
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation —  
Amount earned by them —
10. Kind of work —

*My report was forwarded before this was received and embraced all I knew concerning the Indians*

(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

66



Carson Sch 51  
File

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Walker River
2. Names of Indian tribes Payute
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |                |     |                 |     |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Males over 18. | 171 | Females over 18 | 174 |
| Males under 18 | 68  | " under 18      | 53  |
| Total          | 239 | Total           | 227 |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 239 ✓ 2. Females 227 ✓
5. Number of births during the year Four
6. Number of deaths during the year 21
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No data .  
Amount earned by them No data .
10. Kind of work No data .

O. H. Asbury  
Superintendent  
(Agent or superintendent.)

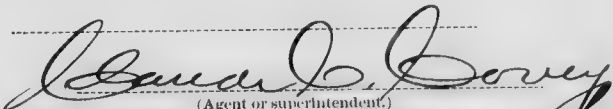
<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

57647



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Warm Springs
2. Names of Indian tribes Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino and Paiute
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
Tribes are so intermarried that it is impossible to keep  
statistics by tribes.
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 348 2. Females 428
5. Number of births during the year 30
6. Number of deaths during the year 27
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Two
8. What public schools and where? The Dalles, Ore.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No statistics. Probably 100.  
Amount earned by them \$1000.
10. Kind of work Harvest Hands, Stockmen, Hop picking.

  
(Agent or superintendent.)  
Superintendent & Special Disbursing Agent.

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Western Navajo Indian School  
2. Names of Indian tribes Navajo, Hopi's, Pah-ute

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Navajo</u>	<u>✓ 6150</u>	
<u>Hopi's</u>	<u>✓ 182</u>	
<u>Pah-ute</u>	<u>✓ 200</u>	

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 8182 2. Females 3350

5. Number of births during the year Estimated 500

6. Number of deaths during the year 250

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None

8. What public schools and where? None

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation. None

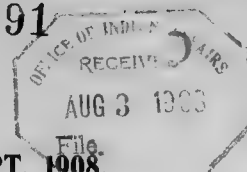
Amount earned by them Nothing

10. Kind of work Been living on Res<sup>d</sup> with sheep and freighting and working for Govt. & traders.

Stephen James  
Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

52691



# STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Western Shoshone

2. Names of Indian tribes Shoshone, Paiutes, and Hopi.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

<u>Shoshone</u>	<u>238</u> ✓	<u>Hopi</u>	<u>1</u> ✓
<u>Paiutes,</u>	<u>252</u> ✓	<u>Total,</u>	<u>491.</u>

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 252 2. Females 239

5. Number of births during the year 16

6. Number of deaths during the year 26

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None

8. What public schools and where? None

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation 20

Amount earned by them \$7000.

10. Kind of work Sheep shearing, Mowing, farming, herding stock, and Housework

*George B. Haggitt*

Supt. & Spl. Dis. Agt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

65ile 040

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... White Earth Agency, Minnesota.....

2. Names of Indian tribes White Earth, Gull Lake, Rem. Mille Lac, Non-Rem. Mille Lac & Rem. White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas, Otter Tail, Rem. Cass & Winnetagoshish, & Rem. Leech Lake Mississippi Chippewas; Pembina & Rem. Fond Du Lac Chippewas.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:

<u>White Earth,</u>	<u>1875</u> ✓	<u>Otter Tail,</u>	<u>737</u> ✓
<u>Rem. Mille Lac,</u>	<u>907</u> ✓	<u>Rem. Cass &amp; Winn.</u>	<u>59</u> ✓
<u>Non-rem. Mille Lac,</u>	<u>366</u> ✓	<u>Leech Lake,</u>	<u>288</u> ✓
<u>Gull Lake,</u>	<u>365</u> ✓	<u>Pembina,</u>	<u>348</u> ✓
<u>Rem. W.O. Point,</u>	<u>235</u> ✓	<u>Rem. Fond Du Lac.</u>	<u>110</u> ✓

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males 2635..... 2. Females 2655.....

5. Number of births during the year..... 179.....

6. Number of deaths during the year..... 114.....

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... 75.....

8. What public schools and where? District School at Mahanomen, Minn.,  
District and High School at Detroit, Minn.

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... 359.....

Amount earned by them ..... \$21,677.50.....

10. Kind of work..... common labor......

*John R. Howard*

U.S. Indian Agent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File

50

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school..... **Winnebago**

2. Names of Indian tribes..... **Winnebagoes**

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

..... **All Winnebagoes**

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males..... **569** ✓ 2. Females..... **491** ✓

5. Number of births during the year..... **23**

6. Number of deaths during the year..... **32**

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) ..... **70**

8. What public schools and where? ..... **City schools of Emerson, Thurston and Pender and District No. 17.**

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation ..... **16**

Amount earned by them..... **Can not state as they have not be assisted by**

10. Kind of work..... **this office. Some of them are in the Indian Service, other are ball players, and some laborers.**

*Osage M. Haddell*  
Supt.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Wittenberg Indian School, Wittenberg, Wis.
2. Names of Indian tribes Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) <sup>a</sup>:
- |             |                     |  |
|-------------|---------------------|--|
| Winnebagoes | * 1244 <sup>✓</sup> |  |
|             |                     |  |
|             |                     |  |
|             |                     |  |
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population <sup>a</sup>: 1. Males \* 598 2. Females \* 646
5. Number of births during the year 29 males and 21 females, total \* 50
6. Number of deaths during the year 40 males and 34 females, total \* 74.
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) Per haps ten
8. What public schools and where? No data.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation They do not live on a reservation.  
Amount earned by them Not known.
10. Kind of work Lumbering, picking berries, etc.

*E. J. Dost,*  
Superintendent.

(Agent or superintendent.)

<sup>a</sup> The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

\* Census taken last October. Almost impossible to take census now.

File

106  
50982



STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Yakima
2. Names of Indian tribes Yakima, Klickitat and Wisham; consolidated  
as confederated Yakimas.
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  
2000 ✓
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 800 2. Females 1200
5. Number of births during the year No complete record
6. Number of deaths during the year No complete record
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 80
8. What public schools and where? Wapato, Toppenish and Alfalfa, towns on  
the Yakima Reservation.
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation No record of such.  
Amount earned by them No record
10. Kind of work

J. C. Lynch  
Supt. & S. D. A.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.



File 94

## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school YANKTON

2. Names of Indian tribes YANKTON SIOUX

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:

Males 5 and under	128	Females 5 and under	174
" 6 to 18	182	" 6 to 18	230
" 18 and over	478	" 18 and over	537
	788		

4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 788 ✓ 2. Females 941 ✓

5. Number of births during the year 56

6. Number of deaths during the year 58

7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) 112

8. What public schools and where? District school on the reservation

9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation Unknown

Amount earned by them \_\_\_\_\_

10. Kind of work \_\_\_\_\_  
There are at least 100 members of this tribe who live off the reservation and are making a success in earning their own living

*W. J. Taylor*  
U. S. Indian Agent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

File



## STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

1. Name of agency or school Zuni Agency, N.M.
2. Names of Indian tribes Zuni Pueblo
3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) a:  

<u>Zuni</u>	<u>1682</u>	
4. Total Indian and mixed blood population a: 1. Males 881 2. Females 801
5. Number of births during the year 42
6. Number of deaths during the year 45
7. How many of the Indians under your jurisdiction have attended public schools at least one month during the year? (This means schools supported by the town, county, or State and not by the Government.) None
8. What public schools and where? None
9. Number of Indians who have worked outside of reservation None  
Amount earned by them None
10. Kind of work None

William J. Oliver  
Superintendent.  
(Agent or superintendent.)

a The total of answers to 3 and 4 should be the same.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 1

Target 6

Central Classified Files:  
71848-09-031 Indian Territory  
Statistical Reports, 1909

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Okla., Sept. 2, 1909.

Subject:  
Duplicate Annual Reports.

The Honorable,  
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.  
Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of  
your letter of August 28th wherein you ask me to forward  
copy of my annual report.

In reply thereto I submit herewith a duplicate  
of my annual report, together with copies of reports of  
each of our supervisors.

The originals of these reports were filed with  
the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on the 2d  
day of August.

Respectfully submitted,

*Sept 3*  
RESPECTFULLY FORWARDED  
FOR APPROVAL AND  
TRANSMISSION.

*John D. Benedict*  
Superintendent.

71848-09 Indian Territory-031.

81

# Department of the Interior.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY,

Muskogee, ~~Arkansas~~, Oklahoma, July 31, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit my eleventh annual report, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, as follows:

Our work for the past year has progressed quietly, nothing unusual having occurred to interfere with the school work among the Five Civilized Tribes.

That an increased interest in the education of their children by the Indian parents is manifested by the fact that nearly every Indian boarding school was crowded on the opening day in September last. This is quite an improvement over conditions in the years gone by, when it was customary for the boys and girls to come straggling into school throughout the whole of the first month.

The following boarding schools belonging to the various tribes have been maintained during the scholastic year consisting of nine calendar months:

## CHOCTAW NATION.

Jones Academy, near Hartshorne, enrolled 134 Choctaw boys with an average attendance of 122.

Tuskahoma Academy, near Tuskahoma, enrolled 130 Choctaw girls, with an average attendance of 113.

Wheelock Academy, near Millerton, enrolled 117 Choctaw Orphan girls with an average attendance of 111.

Armstrong Academy, near Bokchito, enrolled 124 Choctaw Orphan boys, with an average attendance of 108.

Besides these regular tribal schools, 298 Choctaw children were boarded and taught in private boarding schools under contract.

#### CHEROKEE NATION.

The Cherokee Male Seminary enrolled 159 boys with an average attendance of 131.

The Cherokee Female Seminary enrolled 213 girls with an average attendance of 171.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum enrolled 79 orphans with an average attendance of 59.

The Cherokee Colored Boarding School enrolled 55 negroes with an average attendance of 43.

All of the Cherokee boarding schools are located near Tahlequah.

#### CREEK NATION.

The Eufaula High School enrolled 130 Creek girls, with an average attendance of 79.

The Wetumka boarding school enrolled 126 boys with an average attendance of 72.

The Creek Orphan Home at Okmulgee, enrolled 99 orphans with an average attendance of 63.

The Wealaka Boardi<sup>ng</sup> School enrolled 74 pupils (boys and girls) with an average attendance of 61.

The Euchee Boarding School at Sapulpa, enrolled 177 pupils (boys and girls) with an average attendance of 93.

The Nuyaka Boarding School (twelve miles west of Okmulgee), enrolled 114 boys and girls, with an average attendance of 83.

The Pecan Creek Boarding School enrolled 92 Freedmen, with an average attendance of 61.

The Tullahassee Boarding School enrolled 117 Freedmen with an average attendance of 81.

**SEMINOLE NATION.**

The Nekusukey Academy (near Seminole), enrolled 137 Seminole boys with an average attendance of 82.

The Emahaka Academy (near Wewoka), enrolled 122 girls with an average attendance of 85.

**CHICKASAW NATION.**

The Chickasaw Orphan Home at Lebanon, enrolled 110 orphans with an average attendance of 58.

Bloomfield Seminary, ten miles east of Colbert, enrolled 126 girls with an average attendance of 71.

Collins Institute, near Frisco, enrolled 92 girls with an average attendance of 56.

Harley Academy, near Tishomingo, enrolled 122 boys with an average attendance of 54.

Rook Academy, near Wapanucka, enrolled 84 boys, with an average attendance of 41.

In addition to the Chickasaw pupils attending the above mentioned tribal schools, 200 Chickasaws were boarded and taught in private boarding schools under contract.

The attendance in some of these schools is not as regular as it should be, but unfortunately we have no means of compelling the Indian pupils to remain in school.

When these schools were under tribal control the pupils were permitted to come and go as they pleased, and the parents would frequently visit the boarding schools, taking their children home for several weeks with no apparent excuse or reason except that they desired the children to visit at home awhile.

TIDE CHEROKEE FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution closed its doors forever as a tribal school on the 27th day of May, as the buildings and grounds have been sold to the State as a site for the North Eastern Normal School. During the half century of its existence it has probably exercised a greater influence over its people than any other tribal institution in the United States. For many years past it has maintained a good four years' high school course and it has prepared a greater number of young ladies for the profession of teaching than all other tribal schools combined. The final graduating exercises held in the opera house in Tahlequah on May 27th, were indeed interesting and impressive. Scores of graduates of former years were present, and upon the stage, seated with the graduating class of this year, were two old Cherokee women who graduated at the same institution fifty-one years ago. The old ladies were dressed in the garb which they wore on their Commencement Day, and the scene presented on that stage was one long to be remembered. Many tears were shed by the Cherokee ladies present as they recalled the many



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pleasant memories associated with their old Seminary and realized that the events of that evening closed the doors of the grand old Cherokee Female Seminary forever.

#### THE CHEROKEE MALE SEMINARY .

The Cherokee Male Seminary, located two miles west of Tahlequah, has for many years been maintained as a separate boarding school for Cherokee boys.

Owing to the fact that the Female Seminary has been sold to the State to be used as a State Normal School, we have decided to convert the Male Seminary into a co-educational school and will hereafter admit about 75 boys and an equal number of girls to that institution. It will be our aim to admit those Cherokee boys and girls who are not provided with proper educational advantages at home, giving full-bloods the preference.

#### SPECIAL REPORTS FROM BOARDING SCHOOLS.

I have received special reports from some of our boarding schools Superintendents from which I glean the following bits of information:

Miss M. E. Allen, Superintendent of the Cherokee Female Seminary, reports that about fifty girls were refused admission to that school during the year, owing to its crowded condition and that two hundred fifteen girls were enrolled during the first week of the school. That about one hundred sixty of these girls could not get suitable educational training in their home districts. All of the girls were given some training in domestic science and

some of them became excellent cooks. Ten girls graduated this year.

Miss Allen closes her report as follows: " I could not close my remarks concerning this Seminary without referring to a large number of girls who have grown to womanhood within its walls, who have for years known no home other than this. Many of them go out into the world this year with the passing of their beloved school, but we feel little fear for them for, without exception, they are able to make their way honorably and to be a comfort and blessing to all with whom their lot may fall. But there are many Cherokee girls, not yet grown, who have never known the helpfulness of this school, who are not yet able to weather the storms of life alone. For these, the orphans and full-bloods, we would especially ask kindly consideration" .

Mr. J. N. Clark, Superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary, reports that his school has been full throughout the year, the average attendance being 131 boys. The moral tone of this school has improved and the boys are fast learning the lesson of self control. The use of tobacco in all its forms, has been practically eliminated. Five boys graduated this year, having completed a full four years' high school course.

Mr. M. A. McSpadden, Superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, reports that more attention has been given to industrial training in this school than in former years. The girls have been taught cooking and housekeeping, and the boys have planted and cultivated a garden containing four acres, besides

learning something about caring for live stock.

Mr. John R. Mayne, Superintendent of the Cherokee Colored Boarding School, reports that his pupils have made better progress in their studies than in any preceding year. The boys and girls in this school are given regular work along industrial lines, but they do not have the facilities for carrying on this work with best results.

Mr. Sam L. Morley, Superintendent of Jones Academy, (Choctaw Nation), reports that his school was full to overflowing thruout the year and many boys were turned away for want of room. Of the boys enrolled in this school during the year, 51 were full-bloods, 4 were seven-eighths, 19 were three-fourths, and 14 were half-bloods. Special attention was given thruout the year to manual training and the study of agriculture, and good progress was made in these studies.

The principal and two assistant teachers in this school leave us to accept better paying positions in city schools.

Superintendent Morley has been keeping in touch with the Choctaw boys who have gone out from this school and he is pleased to note that many of them are satisfactorily filling various positions of trust. He recalls six who hold good positions as bank cashiers and bookkeepers, one of whom is a full-blood. One is just completing a course in Civil Engineering in a college, two are successful lawyers, several are clerks in stores, while several others are engaged in improving their allotments.

Superintendent Morley says he feels justified in saying that

the old time charge -- that Indian boys resume the customs and habits of their ancestors, upon returning home from the boarding schools--, does not prove true with the Choctaw boys.

Superintendent A. G. Gladney of Tuskahoma Female Academy (Choctaw Nation), reports that his school has enrolled its full number of girls during the past year and the class room work has been very efficient.

The girls in this school have been given regular instruction in sewing, housekeeping, cooking and laundry work. Some of the girls can cut and make their own dresses. Thirty-Nine full-bloods and thirty-seven half-bloods were enrolled in this school.

Superintendent Gabe E. Parker of the Armstrong Academy, reports that his school has been full thruout the year, having had an average attendance of 108 Choctaw orphan boys. Armstrong Academy is one of the oldest schools in the Choctaw Nation. The buildings were erected in 1856 and were used as the Capitol buildings of that Nation from 1866 to 1883. The Superintendent of this school is a Choctaw by blood and has shown a commendable degree of interest in the welfare of the orphan boys under his charge. Special attention has been given in this school to the study of agriculture. Each boy was given control of a small strip of ground and was furnished with sixteen varieties of seeds. He was required to plant them and cultivate his garden alone, under the direction of a teacher. The Superintendent offered prizes to the boys having the best gardens, and on the closing day of the school, the boys

took pride in showing their gardens to their parents and other visitors present.

Mr. L. D. Schoonmaker, Superintendent of Wheelock Academy, reports that his school opened with its full quota of Choctaw orphan girls, and that during the month of September he was compelled to refuse admission to forty girls for want of room. The girls in this school, besides their regular class room work, are taught to sew and to take care of their own rooms.

The Superintendent reports that fully one-third of the girls attending this school have no homes and no relatives who seem to care for them during vacation, and for this reason he thinks that Wheelock Academy should be continued and made a home where the orphan girls can remain thruout the entire year.

Walter Ferguson, Superintendent of the Kmahaka Academy, Seminole Nation, reports that when the Seminole authorities turned that school over to him three years ago, there were 52 girls in attendance. During the year just closed, an average attendance of 85 has been maintained. The girls in this school receive regular instruction in the common school branches and are given special lessons in sewing, cooking, laundry work, basketry and poultry raising. Two girls graduated from the common school course.

Mr. George W. Horton, Superintendent of the Mokuskey Academy, Seminole Nation, reports that his school has closed its year's work with the largest attendance in its history, 137 Seminole boys having been enrolled. The Superintendent reports that the custom which has prevailed for many years among the Seminoles, of having all members of the family at home whenever one member is sick, has

prevented the average attendance from being as good as it should have been. Special attention has been given in this school during the past year to crop rotation, and to the study of methods of fertilization and preservation of soils.

Mrs. Willis W. Purdom, Superintendent of Eufaula Boarding School, reports that an average attendance of of 79 Creek girls has been maintained in that school during the past year. More interest is manifested by the Creek citizens in this school since we changed it from a co-educational to a girls' school, and the Superintendent is already receiving requests from Indian parents who have not heretofore patronized this school, for permission to enroll their girls during the coming year.

The girls are allowed to remain in school until they complete the tenth grade, and special attention is given to sewing, house-keeping, basketry and bead work.

There is a school spirit manifested in this school which is commendable and the girls seem anxious to learn something and to learn to do something for themselves.

Mr. Charles L. Garber, Superintendent of the Euchee Boarding School, located at Sapulpa, reports that he has not been able to accommodate all who applied for admission during the year. This school was originally established by the Creek Nation for the education of the Eucheas, a branch of the Creek Tribe of Indians. It has not been possible to fill the school with Eucheas, and for several years past, a certain number of Creeks have been admitted along with the Eucheas who could be induced to attend. Boys and girls in about equal numbers, are admitted to this school and the

attendance has been good throughout the year.

The pupils are given regular class instruction in all the common school branches and some work has been accomplished along industrial lines.

Mr. John M. Robe, Superintendent of Nuyaka Boarding School, reports that his school opened last fall with an enrollment of 70 Creek boys and girls, which was soon increased to 89.

This school has, for many years past, received substantial support from the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. All of the employees have been paid by that Board and the Creek Council would appropriate funds each year for the board of the pupils. This Board of Home Missions finally decided, about a month ago, to discontinue its work in connection with this school, believing that its Mission funds could be used to better advantage elsewhere. The ladies of this Mission Board may have the satisfaction of knowing that the money expended by them in the support of this school has been well spent, for Nuyaka has, for many years, been one of the best schools of the Creek Nation.

Superintendent Wm. C. Farmer of the Wetumka Boarding School, reports a total enrollment of 126 Creek boys, but many of them did not attend regularly. In addition to their regular class work, the boys in this school were given some special instructions in agriculture and manual training. The boys became interested in seed testing and adaptability of soils to various kinds of crops. This school is located not far from the headquarters of the dissatisfied band of Creek Indians known as "Snakes", and some of the boys in attendance are sons of the Snake Indians.



Mr. Walter Van Allen, Superintendent of Wealaka Boarding School, reports their full quota of pupils. About 70 Creek boys and girls attended this school. The academic work in this school has been confined to the common school branches and some special training in agriculture and domestic science has been given. Inasmuch as nearly all the pupils attending Wealaka reside within easy reach of the other Creek boarding schools, and inasmuch as we shall hereafter be compelled to pay the entire expense of maintaining Muyaka Boarding School, I have recommended that Wealaka be discontinued and the pupils heretofore attending that school be permitted to enter the other Creek boarding schools.

Rev. Wm. P. Blake, Superintendent of the Creek Orphan Home, located at Okmulgee, reports that during the year fifty-four orphan boys and forty-five orphan girls were enrolled in that institution. Inasmuch as many of the orphans have been neglected in past years, the work in this school is confined to the elementary grades, only two pupils having attained the seventh grade during the year. In addition to their class room work, these orphans are given some training in agriculture and domestic science.

Mr. J. R. Hendrix, Superintendent of Bloomfield Seminary, Chickasaw Nation, reports that he enrolled 126 Chickasaw girls during the year but the average attendance was low. Supt. Hendrix attributes this poor attendance to two causes: 1st. When the Chickasaw authorities controlled this school, such studies as art, elocution and instrumental music were greatly emphasized, and the girls do not take kindly now, to the study of arithmetic, language and domestic science.



2nd. Some people who have no longer any interest in the educational welfare of these girls have persistently reported that the school was to be immediately discontinued, and for this reason some of the girls who went home to spend the Christmas vacation did not return to the school. The average attendance thruout the year, however, shows a gain of seventeen pupils over that of the preceding year.

During the year just closed some of the girls have studied stenography and typewriting and have received some special instruction in domestic science.

Mr. T. W. Kennedy, Superintendent of Collins Institute, reports that 92 Chickasaw girls were enrolled in his school.

While the average attendance has not been as good as it should have been, yet it shows an increase of thirty per cent over that of the preceding year. Fifty-five of these girls are full-bloods. These girls manifest more interest in school work than in former years and are better satisfied to remain in school. The academic work is carried to the tenth grade, and eight girls graduated from this course. Some of them have learned to cut and sew their own dresses, and the full-blood girls especially feel proud of the garments which they have made for themselves.

Mr. James W. Woodruff, Superintendent of Rock Academy, reports that the year's work just closed has been better than that of former years. The pupils and their parents manifest more interest in school work than formerly. There is a noticeable tendency among the Indian boys who are half or more white, to leave the tribal boarding schools and attend the city or district schools with white children, but the full-bloods prefer to remain in the tribal

schools.

Mr. William L. Wells, Superintendent of Harley Academy, near Tishomingo, reports that 122 Chickasaw boys were enrolled in his school during the year, but the average attendance was only 54.

Late in the fall, the State established an agricultural school at Tishomingo and quite a number of boys were induced to leave Harley and attend the State School. The academic work in this school is about the same as that of the other boarding schools, but the Chickasaws have not taken the interest in industrial work as manifested in the schools of the other tribes.

Mr. C. E. Wilcox, Superintendent of the Chickasaw Orphan Home, located at Lebanon, reports that 110 orphan boys and girls were enrolled in his school, but the average attendance was but 58. The superintendent attributes the low attendance to the fact that the guardians of these orphans are frequently careless and indifferent in the matter of education, and many of the orphans are allowed to go and come as they choose. The reports show, however, a gain of twelve pupils over the average attendance of the former year.

The academic work of this school is confined to the common school branches, including however, algebra and agriculture. The girls have received regular instruction in sewing and cooking.

Generally speaking, the attendance at the tribal boarding schools has been good thruout the year except in the Chickasaw Nation. While under tribal control, the Chickasaw schools were extravagantly managed, and their leading officials, who had

controlled their school affairs for many years, have been steadily opposed to Federal control. As they can no longer manipulate their school affairs in the interests of a select few, they are trying to break down the schools with the hope of securing their discontinuance as soon as possible.

In my opinion these tribal boarding boarding schools should be gradually abolished, as the State becomes ready to educate the Indian children, but it would not be advisable to abolish them all at once. It takes time for the Indians to adjust themselves to new conditions and the State is not yet prepared to take care of all of them. The land belonging to the full-bloods is non-taxable, and without taxable property, it is impossible to maintain district schools. It is true, too, that the full-bloods do not want to attend the public district schools, and do not meet with a hearty welcome there.

We are also maintaining about 570 Indian orphans in our tribal academies whom the State is not yet prepared to properly care for.

In the future, I believe the Interior Department should give special attention to caring for and educating the full-bloods and Indian orphans, encouraging those who are half or more white, to attend the district schools, whenever district schools are maintained within their reach.

#### CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION for DAY SCHOOLS.

The Congressional Appropriation of \$300,000.00 for the support of day schools thruout the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes has proven a great blessing to white and Indian children in

rural neighborhoods, and the negro children as well. Without this aid, many districts would have been powerless to maintain schools for a longer period than two or three months. Out of this appropriation we have paid the salaries of teachers in 314 day schools in the Choctaw Nation; 310 in the Cherokee Nation; 34 in the Seminole Nation; 332 in the Chickasaw Nation and 283 in the Creek Nation, for an average term of four months. In some instances where the districts had but very little taxable property, we paid the teachers for six months. In all cases, we endeavored to use that fund in districts where, for want of sufficient taxable property, the people were unable to maintain free schools. For the support of these day schools, Congress has seen fit to give us but \$150,000.00 for the coming year. This will make it necessary for us to withdraw our support from many neighborhoods which we have heretofore aided, but it is to be hoped that as the country develops, and as more land becomes subject to taxation, they will be able to raise sufficient funds from local taxation to maintain their own schools. This condition cannot be expected soon however in those neighborhoods where the full-bloods own nearly all the land, nor in those localities where the lands are rocky, milly and undeveloped.

I submit herewith, statistics showing the enrollment, attendance and cost of maintenance of each tribal boarding school under our supervision, and a table of statistics concerning the disbursement of the money appropriated by Congress for the support of day schools, which fund is designated "Indian Schools,

--17--

Five Civilized Tribes, 1909".

I also submit herewith, the annual reports of our four Supervisors.

Respectfully submitted,

*John D. Benedict.*  
Superintendent of Schools  
in Indian Territory.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

# Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION,

71818

Ardmore, Okla., July 17th, 1909.  
*Fishomingo, Ind. T., ..... 190-----*

## REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the <sup>eleventh</sup> ~~eighth~~ annual report of the schools of the Chickasaw Nation.

The boarding schools of this nation have fully met all expectations in their work the past year, and have far surpassed former records, both in efficiency and attendance.

The attitude of the pupils of these schools is undergoing a material change. The school spirit is now that of work,- school work that prepares them to make a living. The disposition of pupils to "show off" in fine clothes, in music, in painting and drawing, and in elocution,- a disposition so prevalent in the girls' schools under tribal control,- is gradually giving way to a desire to acquire a knowledge of those things that will be of use to them in after years. Pupils who now graduate from these academies have sufficient educational preparation and ability to pass an examination to teach school. Several graduates have already received certificates and expect to teach this fall and winter.

In addition to this, the girls learn also how to cook and take care of a home; they acquire a practical knowledge of household duties. Included in this is a knowledge of farm operations, care and management of stock, raising and selling farm products,

#2.

Ardmore, Okla., July 17th, 1909.  
~~Tishomingo, Ind., T. 22 N., R. 10 E., S. 10~~

Another significant feature in these schools is the fact that a much larger per cent of full-bloods, three-quarter bloods, and half-bloods now attend than formerly. Some pupils attending school the past year could not speak or understand a word of English when they entered. In daily contact with other Indian children, however, they soon acquired a working knowledge of the English language. Teachers are required to give such children special attention, so as to relieve them, as soon as possible, of the embarrassment occasioned by not understanding the prevailing language of the school. It is this embarrassment that deters full blood Indian children from attending ordinary white schools.

# Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION,

#3.

Ardmore, Okla., July 17th, 1909.  
~~Tishomingo, Ind. T.,~~-----190--

Not understanding the English language and the ways of white children causes Indian children to be shy, timid, and even fearful to a painful degree. They will suffer any amount of physical torture before they will submit to the torture of embarrassment.

Since the last annual report was submitted, the so-called day schools have been merged into district schools, under the more immediate control of the local authorities. Under the provision made by Congress, and under the direction of the Interior Department, 50 of these local or district schools received aid from the federal government for the <sup>main</sup> ~~main~~tenance of their entire school term. 282 additional districts were maintained through federal aid a part of the term, - some four months, some three months, and some two months. Perhaps no people were ever more grateful than were the people of the Chickasaw Nation to receive this help from the general government.

It is proper to state in this connection that the county superintendents of the Chickasaw Nation aided the Supervisor very materially in appropriating money where it was needed. There are several districts that will need money for <sup>or</sup> ~~maintaining~~ schools almost the entire term of the coming year. While other schools will not need so much help as they required last year. And as ~~an~~ additional number receiving help last year will need no further



# Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION,

#4.

Ardmore, Okla., July 17th, 1909.

~~Tishomingo, Ind. T.,~~-----190----

help.)

As there were several county normal institutes, and some consolidated normals held in this nation, it was deemed inexpedient to hold a Chickasaw Normal this year. I visited the several normals held in the counties, and in consultation with the county superintendents took preparatory steps to ascertain where assistance is most needed the coming year.

Very respectfully,

*Fredrick H. Venable*  
Supervisor Chickasaw Nation.

The Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHOCTAW NATION,

71813

McAlester, Okla., June 30, 1909., 190\_\_

Sir:

I have the honor to submit <sup>the eleventh</sup> ~~my ninth~~ annual report of the schools of the Choctaw Nation.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Territory formerly known as the Choctaw Nation, comprises ten Counties. At the beginning of the year, through the co-operation of all the County Superintendents except one, we obtained information as to the property valuation, rate of taxation and available school funds in every school district in their respective Counties. This information readily determined the districts that needed government aid. We gave financial assistance to 302 districts, giving special attention in each County to the needy districts in which there were Indian children.

The district boards of directors selected their teachers, opened their schools and continued them until the district funds were exhausted, then we continued the schools with the same teacher (if satisfactory) for from two to six months, making an average term of school in every district from seven to nine months. Of the 314 schools aided 43 were for negroes. The enrollment in all of these aided schools was: Indians 1329---Whites 11563---Negroes 2126. The amount

expended in support of these schools was: \$61,378.21.

There were about 325 districts which were able financially to maintain their schools without government aid. Our relations with the County Superintendents, teachers and boards of directors have been uniformly harmonious, and the year's work has been very satisfactory.

#### BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Boarding schools have been in good condition during the year. On the first day of the school year the maximum number of children was present at each of the four Academies, and the regular attendance has been good throughout the year. One noticeable feature in all of these schools is the increased number of full blood children. In Jones Male Academy and Tushkahoma Female Academy about 20 % of the children were full-bloods. In the Orphan schools Armstrong Male and Wheelock Female, about 90% were full-bloods. In addition to the regular routine school work the girls are trained to do all kinds of practical house work and their work in the sewing room is especially commendable. Many of the girls not only do all kinds of plain sewing, but have learned to do creditable fancy work. The boys necessarily get some practice in house-hold duties as they are required to be responsible for the care of their rooms. For several years some attention has been given to Manual "

but special stress has been put upon these subjects during the past year, and the boys have done excellent work in the shop, and with their individual gardens. No special work in Manual Training has been done at Armstrong Male Academy, but the practical work in Agriculture has been kept up to a fair degree. Under the general management of the schools by the Superintendents and the special work done by the teachers and other employees, all of the Academies have been in good condition throughout the year. There were 500 children enrolled at these four schools with an average attendance of 453.

#### SMALL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Murrow Orphan Home)--There has been a change in the management of this Home. While the contract for last year called for 60 children the present buildings are inadequate to accommodate more than 40, and if a contract is renewed I recommend that the number does not exceed 40.

At the Old Goodland School two two-story buildings have been erected and fairly well furnished, and are in good condition. Seventy five children can be well cared for at this school. The children are nearly all full-bloods. The Superintendent, Silas L. Bacon, is a progressive Choctaw Indian especially interested in the education of his people, and I recommend the continuance of this school with the number increased to seventy five.

Excellent work was done at the Durant school, but as the buildings were sold for public school purposes the school was discontinued March 31.

The Chishoktak School had in regular attendance about 40 full blood Choctaw children. The Superintendent, Miss Anna L. Paxson, has been working among the Indians for many years. She possesses the Missionary spirit in a high degree, and under her careful and patient guidance this school has done unusually well.

St Agnes Mission has been an established school for many years. Thirty Choctaw children attend this school, and their board is paid from tribal funds. We do not have direct supervision over this school.

#### SUMMER NORMALS.

While we do not have any general supervision over the summer Normal schools, I am glad to note that there were four of these summer schools in the Choctaw Nation in session, during June, with an enrollment of over 800 teachers. I had the pleasure of visiting <sup>some</sup> ~~each~~ of these Normals and found excellent work done in all of them.

From all standpoints a successful, harmonious and progressive year's work closes.

Very respectfully,

*Calvin Ballard*  
Supervisor Choctaw Nation.

The Superintendent of Schools  
for the Five Civilized Tribes.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE CHEROKEE  
NATION.

Department of the Interior,

71548

Tahlequah, Oklahoma. July 24th., 1909.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the Government schools of the Cherokee Nation. The year's work was uneventful, though marked by material improvement in all phases of the school work.

Before opening any of the Government day schools we learn through correspondence with County Superintendents and County Clerks the assessed value of all taxable property in the several school districts over which our supervision extends, and also the amount of taxes levied for the support of the schools for the current year. In this way we gave assistance to only those districts which otherwise could not maintain their schools. With our portion of the Congressional appropriation we maintained three hundred and ten day schools with length of term varying from four to six months. The salaries paid the teachers were a little higher than heretofore, and for this reason we secured a much better class of teachers and the work done throughout our schools was more satisfactory than in previous years.

In general, the school districts in what was formerly the Cherokee Nation, will be in better condition financially to support their schools the coming year than in the past, but there will still remain many districts which will stand greatly in need of the financial aid which Congress has so generously granted them. This will be especially true of those parts of the Cherokee Nation peopled mostly by fullbloods where the taxable property is inconsiderable.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOLS

The four boarding schools of the Cherokee Nation opened September 1, 1908, and continued in session nine months. The appli-

cations for admission to these schools were so many and pressing that, acting upon your recommendation, the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs made supplementary contracts with the superintendents of the Male and Female Seminaries to care for more pupils than provided for in the original contracts. This gave relief, and the schools closed a most successful year. On May 27, 1909, fifteen young men and women completed the course prescribed for these schools and were presented with the usual diplomas.

As the Government property, consisting of the Female Seminary and grounds, has recently been sold to the State, the year just closed marks the passing of this popular school. Its influence has been far-reaching and the good accomplished in the sixty years of its existence cannot be overestimated.

On September 14, 1909, the State will open this school as the Northeastern State Normal.

I am glad to learn that the Cherokee Male Seminary will be opened for both boys and girls the coming year. In this way the Government will continue to make provision for the schooling of Cherokee girls. I predict for the school a successful and profitable year.

As your office is in possession of complete statistical information concerning the schools maintained in the Cherokee Nation during the fiscal year 1909, I will not repeat this information here.

I wish to thank you for your cooperation, support and counsel in all matters pertaining to our schools throughout the year just closed.

Supervisor of Cherokee Schools.

The Superintendent of Schools,  
*In Indian Territory.*



**OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CREEK AND SEMINOLE NATIONS,**

8188-

**CREEK NATION.**

The advent of statehood, with the added state and county school officials and the organization of the entire region into permanent school districts, has materially advanced the cause of education in the region formerly known as the Indian Territory.

The laws of Oklahoma provide for separate schools for the different races (Whites and Indians being termed one race). The regular school is the school maintained by funds arising from taxes levied upon real and personal property found within the district, and the school is administered by a board of directors elected by the residents of the district who are of the predominating race- such race only, being allowed to attend. The separate school is for the benefit of the minority race only, in each district. Such schools are maintained from a fund arising from a tax levied by the County Commissioners

upon all the property, both personal and real, throughout the entire county.

In some cases, the County Commissioners made adequate provisions for the separate schools but in many cases the funds were inadequate and the Federal Government was called upon to supply the deficiency by paying the teachers, which was done.

A great majority of separate schools are colored schools and would have had no school at all without our help.

No Federal summer normal for teachers was held at the close of the school year for the reason that a teachers' normal was held by state and county school officials in practically every county.

Our certificate requirements are the same as those of the state of Oklahoma and we accept the grades of teachers made at the various county normals. This lessens the work of the Supervisor greatly but does away with the gathering together of Federal teachers for a month of work and association that heretofore established a valuable acquaintance and connection among workers in the field during the ensuing year. It also gave the Supervisor an excellent opportunity to come in personal contact with teachers and, during the month of classwork, to judge more accurately of the individual fitness of applicants for the several positions, and to place them with a greater degree of certainty for success.

Statehood, with its system of county schools, has changed my work from a connected body of teachers and schools covering the Creek and Seminole Nations to a disconnected series of nine counties—each county working out its own school system with varying needs and facilities. This cannot be avoided as schools will vary as general conditions and tax values vary.

More pupils are being accommodated in the rural schools than ever before, for the reason that the resources of the state have been added to ours and a great increase in the number of schools and a much better grade of buildings is the result.

During the coming year not as much Federal aid will be required as in the past. Many things contribute toward this condition, among which are; the removal of restrictions on a large number of allotments and the increase of income from taxation caused by the rapid development of farming regions and the consequent advance of taxable land values and personal property. The rapid increase in population causes the burden of taxation to fall lighter on each, and we may reasonably expect to see, in the near future, an excellent system of self-sustaining public schools throughout the entire region.

#### BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Eight Boarding Schools were maintained during the year.

The attendance at these schools was greater than during any previous year, and the percentage of full blood pupils also reached a higher mark than ever before.

The full blood Indian child has slight advantages in the white schools because he is usually slower to learn than the average white child and, as a rule, he is not given the time and attention he should have but, on the contrary, is discouraged and ridiculed and, sooner or later, eliminated from the school because of his sensitive nature. The full blood Indian is awakening to the necessity of an education for his children and is sending them to the Boarding Schools where we give them the preference in enrollment over pupils having a large percentage of white blood.

Nuyaka Boarding School, situated about fifteen miles west of Okmulgee, has been partially maintained since it was founded in 1882, by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church. This Board appointed and paid all the employees at this school but

their work ceases with this year. In as much as this school is situated so far from the railroad, and in the midst of the most populous of Creek settlements, I think it should be continued. Most of its patrons, who live near, will keep their children at home rather than send them to other and much more distant Boarding Schools.

In the southern portion of the Creek Nation is a settlement of full blood Indians known as the Snake faction of the Creek tribe, chief among whom is Chitto Harjo, better known as Crazy Snake.

These Indians attend only the Wetumka Boarding School, located near Wetumka. Large numbers of this faction attend here and practically none elsewhere, either in rural or boarding schools.

On January 31-- 1909, Colbert Turkey, a full blood Creek pupil, set fire to one of the dormitories of this school and the building and contents were totally destroyed. In view of the class of Indians who attend the school, I believe the dormitory should be rebuilt and the school continued as before. One dormitory remains and the school is still running, though the capacity is not now sufficient for the needs of the section. \$2000. would be amply sufficient and practically all of the amount will be realized from the insurance on the burned building.

I desire to again call attention to the condition of Indian orphan minors in this Nation. Their property is being squandered. Extremely few derive any benefits from their allotments. The rentals are misapplied, and in scores of cases, guardians dispose of their property without proper cause or consideration.

I believe the Superintendent of the Creek Orphan Home should be guardian of the estates of all pupils and that each pupil should be taught to keep the accounts of his own estate and, by this and other means, learn to care for his own interests. In such case, the Superintendent should be bonded in a sum sufficient to insure proper care and training.

## SEMINOLE NATION.

In this Nation, 36 rural schools were maintained during the year. The conditions here are much the same as in the Creek Nation, except that there is proportionately less of taxable real estate here than in the Creek Nation. This Nation will need as much aid during the coming year as they received in the past because of the conditions arising from complicated land titles and inability to levy taxes.

Two Boarding Schools were maintained; Emahaka Female Academy, near Wewoka, and Nekusakey Male Academy, near Seminole.

Each ran to its full capacity and closed a most successful year.

There being no orphan home in this Nation, some provision should be made for the clothing of orphans in each of these Schools.

Respectfully submitted,

*Harry F. Lawrence*  
Supervisor Creek and Seminole Schools.

Honorable John D. Benedict,

Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory,

Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Statistics of Indian Schools for the year ended June 30, 1909.

Choctaw Tribal Schools.

Name of school.	Enrolment.	Average attend.	Nos. of school.	Amount paid contractors.	Amount paid employes.	Supplies & repairs.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
Jones Male Academy	134	122	9	\$ 14,395.04	\$ 5,888.34		\$ 20,283.38	\$166.25 ✓
Tuskahoma Female Academy	130	113	9	13,829.22	6,049.67	\$ 225.	20,103.89	177.91 ✓
Wheelock Academy	117	111	9	13,184.23	4,590.	126.85	17,901.08	161.27 ✓
Armstrong Academy	124	108	9	12,762.26	5,209.33	325.	18,296.59	169.41 ✓
Old Goodland	66	56	9	3,965.19	855.		4,820.19	86.07 ✓
Chishoktak	46	38	9	2,696.13	450.		3,146.13	82.79 ✓
St. Agnes Mission	34	33	9	2,159.76			2,159.76	63.52-65.44
Durant	69	49	7	3,748.12			3,748.12	76.49 ✓
Murrow Orphan Home	41	37	9	4,037.32			4,037.32	109.12 ✓
St. Agnes Academy	31	13	6	958.54			958.54	73.73 ✓
St. Joseph	11	9	6	658.26			658.26	73.14 ✓
	803			72,394.07	23,042.34	676.85	96,113.26	

Chickasaw Tribal Schools.

Chickasaw Orphan Home	110	58	12	\$ 9,161.60	\$ 5,187.	\$1,371.25	\$ 15,719.85	\$ 267.58-271.03
Bloomfield Seminary	126	71	9	7,591.25	5,220.	1,478.72	14,289.97	201.26 ✓
Collins Institute	92	56	9	5,982.34	4,380.	1,028.50	11,390.84	203.41 ✓
Harley Academy	122	54	9	5,738.71	4,874.50	788.50	11,401.71	211.12-211.14
Rook Academy	84	41	9	4,364.70	4,446.	796.66	9,607.36	234.32 ✓
St. Agnes Academy	44	29	9	3,094.72			✓ 3,094.72	106.71 ✓
St. Elizabeth's Convent	19	16	9	1,729.48			✓ 1,729.48	108.09 ✓
Selvidge Business College	5	3	9	362.69			362.69	120.89 ✓
El Meta Bond College	14	12	9	1,312.17			✓ 1,312.17	109.35 ✓
Sulphur School	90	64	8	6,036.24	2,364.33	110.53	✓ 8,511.10	139.53-132.98
Murray State School of Agriculture	28	17	6	1,216.64			1,216.64	71.56 ✓
	734			46,590.54	26,471.83	5,574.16	78,636.53	

Cherokee Tribal Schools.

Cherokee Male Seminary	159	131 ✓	9	\$ 11,543.13	\$ 5,884.	\$ 92.76	\$ 17,519.89 ✓	\$ 134.50 ✓
Cherokee Female Seminary	213	171 ✓	9	15,195.70	7,397.	240.81	22,833.51 ✓	133.53 ✓
Colored Boarding School	55	43 ✓	9	3,399.77	1,870.33		5,270.10 ✓	122.56 ✓
Cherokee Orphan Asylum	79	59 ✓	12	8,326.48	3,356.		11,682.48	198.01 ✓
	506			38,465.08	18,507.33	333.57	57,305.98	

Creek Tribal Schools.

Eufaula High School	130	79 ✓	9	\$ 6,293.98	\$ 3,976.25	\$ 188.55	\$ 10,458.78 ✓	\$ 132.38 ✓
Creek Orphan Home	99	63 ✓	12	6,002.52	3,218.75	245.85	9,467.12 ✓	150.27 ✓
Wetumka	126	72 ✓	9	5,801.15	3,653.	289.16	9,743.31 ✓	135.32 ✓
Wealaka	74	61 ✓	9	4,860.	2,740.58	386.35	7,986.93 ✓	130.73 ✓
Euchee	177	93 ✓	9	7,290.	4,057.50	467.49	11,814.99 ✓	127.04 ✓
Muyaka	114	83 ✓	8	5,600.		40.	5,640. ✓	67.95 ✓
Pecan Creek	92	61 ✓	9	4,301.78	2,205.	49.	6,555.78 ✓	107.47 ✓
Tallahassee	117	81 ✓	9	6,020.26	3,145.	175.75	9,341.01 ✓	115.32 ✓
	929			46,169.69	22,996.08	1,842.15	71,007.92	

Seminole Tribal Schools.

Mekuskey Academy	137	82 ✓	8	\$ 5,827.84	\$ 4,350.	\$ 778.56	\$ 10,956.40 ✓	\$ 133.61 ✓
Emahaka Academy	122	85 ✓	8	6,048.58	4,400.	863.30	11,311.88 ✓	133.08 ✓
	259			11,876.42	8,750.	1,641.86	22,268.28	

Summary of expenditure of the tribal funds.

Total cost of the  
36 tribal boarding schools.

\$ 325,331.97

Salaries and expenses of  
school officials, miscellaneous.

\$ 14,174.59

Total expended.

\$ 339,506.56



Expenditure of fund, "Indian Schools, Five Civilized Tribes 1909".

Cherokee Nation.  
314 day schools.      Enrolment  
Indian 1329  
White 11563  
Negro 2126  
15018  
Cost  
\$ 61,378.21

Cherokee Nation.  
310 day schools.      Enrolment  
Indian 3581  
White 7797  
Negro 897  
12275  
Cost  
\$ 61,138.13

Seminole Nation.  
34 day schools.      Enrolment  
Indian 13  
White 727  
Negro 266  
1006  
Cost  
\$ 5,371.66

Summary of expenditure of fund, "Indian Schools, Five Civilized Tribes 1909".  
1243 day schools.      Enrolment  
Indian 6169  
White 39358  
Negro 8766  
54293  
Cost of day schools.      \$ 227,544.54

Chickasaw Nation.  
332 day schools.      Enrolment  
Indian 665  
White 14068  
Negro 1523  
16256  
Cost  
\$ 56,024.96

Creek Nation.  
253 day schools.      Enrolment  
Indian 581  
White 5203  
Negro 3054  
9738  
Cost  
\$ 43,631.58

Salaries and expenses of  
school officials and employees.      \$ 7,746.93  
Total.  
\$ 235,291.47

Expenditure of fund, "Indian Schools, Five Civilized Tribes 1908".  
Supplies for boarding schools and salaries of day school teachers, back payment. ----- \$ 3,404.87

Expenditure of fund, "Indian Schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus court fees".  
salaries of clerks to School Supervisors, miscellaneous, ----- \$ 3,706.

Summary of totals.  
Enrolment of 1243 day schools  
and 36 boarding schools.

Indian 9400  
White 39358  
Negro 8766  
57524

Amount expended thru the  
Office of Superintendent  
of Schools in Ind. Ter.

\$ 355,415.33

Total expended.

\$ 581,998.90



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